Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon Times

Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

No. 15,954 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

THAI MILITARY, NAVY OFFICERS REACH CAPITAL

13 High Ranking Men Arrive At Haneda Airdrome Led by Lieut.-Gen. Pichit

ON INSPECTION TOUR

To Study Might of Japanese Fighting Services and War Industry

In order to observe at first hand the Japanese Army and Navy and the war industry behind them and to tighten the close military relations already existing between Japan and Thailand, a Thai Military Mission headed by Lieutenant-General Pichit Krieng Sakpichit, Vice-Minister of Defense and Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army, and composed of 12 other members arrived at Haneda airdrome at 4:50 p.m. Tuesday.

Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand has fought side by side with Japan in accordance with the Offensive and Defensive Alliance Pact and the declaration of war served by her on the United States and Britain. The ties of alliance and friendship between the two countries have been strengthened in many ways.

Now for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the fighting technique of the mightiest Army and Navy in the world and to inspect the war industry behind them and also for tightening the military ties between the two countries, Thailand has sent a mission of 13 military and naval officers with Lieutenant-Colonel Kishinami and Interpreter Mitani as guides.

On arrival at the Haneda airdrome, the Thai visitors were received by Japanese military and naval officers, Government officials and people connected with Thai affairs. They at once proceeded to the Imperial Hotel where they registered.

The members of the Military Mission are Lieutenant-General Pichit Krieng Sakpichit, Lieutenant-General Chon Chotidilok, Lieutenant-Colonel Surapon Kurascot, Major Mom Luang Kamron Sutass, Major Mom Luang Charal Sutass, Major Udom Puttakasettrin, Captain Chamroon Kamhiran, R. N., Lieutenant-Commander Chatchai Suwanapruks, R. N., Lieutenant-Commander Swat Poanan, R. N., Lieutenant-Commander Wichien Chumwichit, R. N., Air Vice-Marshal Fun Ronnaphakas Ritthagani, Squadron Leader Obsiri Wisedsamit and Lieutenant-Colonel Momchao Pisit Disapong Disakul.

TALKS HELD TO SMASH ANTI-AXIS MANEUVERS

Retired High Army and Navy Officer Invited by Tripower Association

At the suggestion of Vice-Admiral Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, president, the Japanese-German-Italian Friendship Association invited retired high Army and Navy officers and others to the Gakushi Kaikan Hall in Hitotsubashi, Kanda-ku, Tuesday to discuss the enforcement of the universal conviction that the foundations of the Axis binding Japan, Germany, and Italy will remain unshaken in the face of American and British maneuverings to alienate the Axis Powers from one another.

Those present included Lieutenant-General Entaro Umesaki, Lieutenant-General Yataka Nakaoka, Vice-Admiral Eijiro Kondo, Rear-Admiral Tanetsugu Sosa, Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, Baron Sanji Narahara ,and Jinjiro Mizuno, member of the House of Peers.

The questions which received the special attention of those present were the frustrating of American and British strategical propaganda and the arousing of the people to greater efforts to frustrate anti-Axis attempts to disturb national unity.

Price Control Branch Ready

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 23.—The Price Control Commission of the National Government of China will establish a Shanghai Branch at Hamilton House from September 1 in order to facilitate liaison with the National General Commercial Association as well as other private governmental offices in the enforcement of commodity control measures.

Nippon Land Units in Wuhan Mop-Up Chungking Troops

Wide-Scale Operations in Various Sectors Completely Dislodge Enemy; Nanking Army Blasts Bandits; Many Join Peace Movement

Domei

HANKOW, August 24.—With air action intense over the China Continent, ground operations too are being pushed in spite of the broiling heat against the Chungking forces operating furtively in the Wuhan area.

The Japanese X X Unit operating in the area 16 kilometers northwest of Yingcheng discovered about 500 of the enemy's new 4th army at 10:30 a.m., August 16, on the shores of the Hsutien River. The Unit surprise-raided the 500 enemy troops and after 30 minutes of fighting, forced them to flee northwest leaving behind 23 bodies.

A Unit operating at an area 50 kilometers southeast of Shasi made a swift raid on the enemy's new 4th army troops near Changchinhoshih on August 22 and smashed them.

Meanwhile, a Unit moving in the Tzukowchen area, 24 kilometers northeast of Tungshan, smashed 1,000 enemy forces belonging to the 112th brigade of the 34th division and a separate unit at 8 a.m. on August 16 near Suimutao. The enemy left behind 30 bodies.

At Changchiawan, two kilometers west of Siaokan, the 11th division of the National Government Forces made a raid on a bandit group at 1:30 p.m. on August 21. The bandits were blasted and forced to flee leaving behind five bodies, four prisoners, and six rifles.

A non-commissioned officer and four privates belonging to the enemy raiding force of the area west of the Sung River joined the peace camp on August 20 in the area northwest of Kingshan. They brought six rifles and two horses with them. Another enemy non-commissioned officer and 12 of his men joined the peace camp at Shihmiaokang, 34 kilometers northeast of Chingmen. This party brought along one light machine gun, two grenade-throwers, and 11 rifles.

August Results Revealed

Domei

TAIYUAN, August 23.—Continuing their mopping-up of enemy remnant bandits after having wiped out the Chungking 27th Army, the crack forces of the X X Unit during early August scored the following results:

Enemy bodies left on field	268
Taken:	
Heavy machine-guns	3
Light machine-guns	9
Grenade-throwers	8
Rifles	126
Rifle ammunition	500 rounds
Automatic rifle	1
Revolvers	17
Bayonets	7
Hand-grenades	31

Our Naval Bombers Raid Brooks Creek, Bachelor Airfields

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 24.—Long-range bombers of the Imperial Navy Air Force surprise-attacked Brooks Creek and Bachelor airfields in Australia before daybreak on Saturday, and after blasting the runway and anti-aircraft gun positions at several places, all planes returned safely to their base.

KISKA WITHDRAWAL JOLTS U.S. LEADERS

To-Be-Feared Quality of Japanese Is Accentuated in America

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 23.—The perfect Japanese movement out of Kiska has not only jolted the whole anti-Axis camp but especially the leaders of the United States who have been staggered by the strategic operational skill of the Japanese, reports reaching here reveal. These quarters have been given a further, hard impression of the to-be-feared quality of the Japanese, it is said.

According to a New York dispatch informed military circles have been moved to further watchfulness by the latest Japanese move. Their opinion is that "The Japanese high command's policy of conducting the war has become further serious and cautious. The Japanese are avoiding as much as they can any unnecessary waste in men and materials."

Enemy Praises Operations

Somewhat in this vein the Herald Tribune declared, "The Japanese Forces' withdrawal from Kiska was carried out risking great danger. The operations were effected with much skill. The loss of the Aleutions is clearly a threat against Japan but that does not mean that Japan will immediately be exposed to danger. At the same time that will not help in breaking down the chain of islands extending from New Guinea to Malai. The Japanese withdrawal from Kiska, however, has allowed the anti-Axis forces to advance slowly, and at a high price, in the Pacific."

The Washington Post asserted that the Kiska withdrawal only served to increase the defensive power of the Japanese Forces. Said that paper, "The Japanese have clearly become cautious in the use of fighting personnel. The Japanese are avoiding any unnecessary wearing away and are directing their efforts toward strengthening their defensive power. That, however, is no indication that the Japanese are weakening. Rather, the Japanese strategy of taking great care of their fighting personnel will serve to make more powerful their defensive power."

Further reports show that together with voices of warning raised to beware of Japan there are quarters which regret that America had to expend "magnificent efforts" for the seizure of an uninhabited island. An

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH IS PREPARING FOR COUNTER-DRIVE

War Situation on Eastern Front Enters New Phase After Kharkov Battle

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 23.—The Germans in the Kharkov area are likely to commence a major counter-offensive by massing the reserves held on the bank of the Dnieper while advancing westward under the cover of a powerful rearguard unit according to the view of military experts in London.

The war situation on the mid-southern front has entered a new phase with the withdrawal of the Germans from Kharkov. London military experts surmised that with the Germans launching their counter-offensive the Red Army must be prepared for some stiff fighting near Poltava, 80 miles southwest of Kharkov.

According to a Moscow dispatch, the Russians advancing westward by making a detour of Kharkov have arrived to the north of Poltava. The Red Army units in the southeastern part of Kharkov have pressed near the banks of the Donetz and Mius and fierce fighting is said to be in progress southwest of the city of Voroshilovgrad, 170 miles southeast of Kharkov.

The Soviet Bureau of Information in last night's official communique reported that the Red Army was engaged in fighting south of Isyum and southwest of Voroshilovgrad.

A Berlin report said that sharp fighting was developing midway between Sumv, northwest of Kharkov, and the city of Akhtyrka. The Germans have given battle to the oncoming Russians and surrounded two Red infantry divisions and two tank brigades.

Stalin Thanks Generals

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 23.—Premier Stalin in his capacity as Field Marshal of the Red Army today thanked Generals Koniev, Vashtin and Malinovski, commanders of the Soviet forces for the skilled strategy and valient fighting by which the Russians had succeeded in recapturing Kharkov, according to a report received here from Moscow.

Upon the withdrawal of the Reich forces from Kharkov, Premier Stalin issued the following proclamation addressed to the three generals:

"With the forces from the Voronezh sector cooperating with those from

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LITERARY MEN TO OPEN TALKS THIS MORNING

Writers From Greater East Asia Holding 2nd Convention at Imperial Theater

SHIMOMURA IS CHAIRMAN

Local Dignitaries to Attend—To Discuss Toson Prize—Entertainment Planned

The second Greater East Asia Literary Convention will convene at the Imperial Theater at 9 a.m. today.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, President of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, the delegates will take up a motion to adopt a resolution of thanks to the officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy, whose exploits have made possible a realization of the ideal that has lighted the way of the Asiatic races through ages. The mission before them will be emphasized by a number of prominent Japanese in congratulatory messages to be read after the motion is carried out.

Among the Japanese dignitaries who will attend the meeting are Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, and Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, President of the Dai-Nippon Asia Development League.

Poet Will Read

A resolution of thanks to the Imperial Forces which has been drafted by a committee appointed for the purpose will be read out to the assemblage by Ryu Saito, the poet.

Subsequently an address by representatives of the groups included in the convention will follow. Riichi Yokomitsu, novelist, will speak for the Japanese group, Chou Yuehmien for Central and North China, Ku Ting for Manchoukuo and Pao Tsung-hsin for Mengchiang.

An oath read by Eiji Yoshikawa, famed novelist, will close the opening ceremony of the convention.

A feature of this morning's session will be a discussion of the proposal to establish the Toson prize to perpetuate the memory of Toson Shimazaki, who died last week and was buried at Oiso, Kanagawa Prefecture, on Tuesday.

Toson, who remained one of the most popular novelists in Japan throughout the Meiji closing years, Taisho, and Showa, had a wide circle of admirers on the Chinese Continent.

Selection as Prize

Thus, the Toson prize has every likelihood of being the first Greater East Asiatic Literary Prize. It will be awarded to literary men of Greater East Asia who have increased Asiatic unity by means of their products.

The Toson prize, once established, will lead at once to a quicked interchange of culture among the

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AXIS AIR FORCE IS INTENSIFYING RAID ACTIVITIES

Luftwaffe Begins to Pound London and Other Cities in Retaliation

DOWN MORE FOE CRAFT

Anti-Axis Raiders Lost 109 Planes Over Germany in Broad Daylight on August 17

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 23.—In retaliation for the intensified bombing of open cities by the anti-Axis air force, the Luftwaffe has begun air raids on London and other cities on the southeastern coast of England and has redoubled its activity over the Atlantic.

With the end of the Sicilian campaign, the anti-Axis air force bombed the southern part of Italy, Germany and various occupied areas in Western Europe with redoubled fury. With the object of destroying Axis railway and communication lines, Anglo-American air units bombed Naples and Salerno yesterday and today.

An Axis air unit in a dogfight over Naples yesterday shot down 13 bi-motor Marauder bombers and four Mustangs. Five other enemy craft, including a Lightning and a Liberator, were heavily damaged and had to make forced landings in Italian territory. Thus the anti-Axis air force lost 22 planes in a single raid.

The raiders on Salerno today lost 13 planes as a result of a battle with German fighters over Salerno Bay.

A long-distance fighter unit of the Luftwaffe in engagements over the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic waters patrolled by the enemy shot down two Mosquitoes, one Wellington and two Lightnings.

An anti-Axis air unit which attacked Western Germany yesterday suffered 13 planes shot down while the British raiders of the Rhineland the same night could not locate the chemical industrial plants in Laevaksen which they intended to bomb because of the pitch darkness and turned back empty-handed.

Thus the anti-Axis air force suffered considerable losses in airmen, aircraft and aviation materials in their raids on Italian and German territories. German papers today came out with a broadside pointing out that anti-Axis forces must be prepared to pay dearly for their indiscriminate bombing operations and emphasized that the air defense policy of the Reich Army has attained a point of perfection.

The Voelkischer Beobachter said:

"On August 17 the anti-Axis air raiders on Germany in broad daylight lost 109 planes, which is the highest record established by the Reich Army in the shooting down of enemy raiders. Moreover, what is the more significant about this figure is not so much the absolute number of planes shot down as the ratio of those shot down to the total attacking planes."

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger, tak-

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Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, August 25, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Greater East Asia Literary Convention

NIPPON SANGYO—The Second Greater East Asia Literary Convention, attended by more than 100 representative literary men of Japan Proper, Taiwan, Chosen, and representatives of the literary circles of Manchoukuo, China, and Mengchiang will open today in Tokyo. The Tokyo session will be for three days. The convention will last for two weeks.

The literary men in the Philippines, Malai, Thailand, and Burma, who cannot attend the convention have written to the sponsors of the convention telling of their hopes and desires concerning the meeting.

The principal matters which will come up for discussion at the convention include the stimulation of the spirit of decisive fighting, the annihilation of the American and British cultures, and the establishment of the culture of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As in the case of the first convention, the delegates to the second one will do their utmost to forge closer ties of cooperation in the cultural field among the races of Greater East Asia. They will make an effort to create the literature, art, and culture of Greater East Asia. In driving out the American and British cultures from Greater East Asia they will see that the results which were achieved at the first convention last year are extended. When the culture of Greater East Asia has been built up, they should try to propagate it among all the people in this part of the globe.

The literature and arts of various countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are interrelated. Thus intercourse between the literary men of these countries has much to do with the development of the literature and arts of Greater East Asia. If the literary men of Greater East Asia had been in collaboration and made themselves helpful to one another, there would not have been any room for the vicious American and British cultures to invade East Asia. The mission before the literary men of Greater East Asia is to achieve a spiritual harmony between the races

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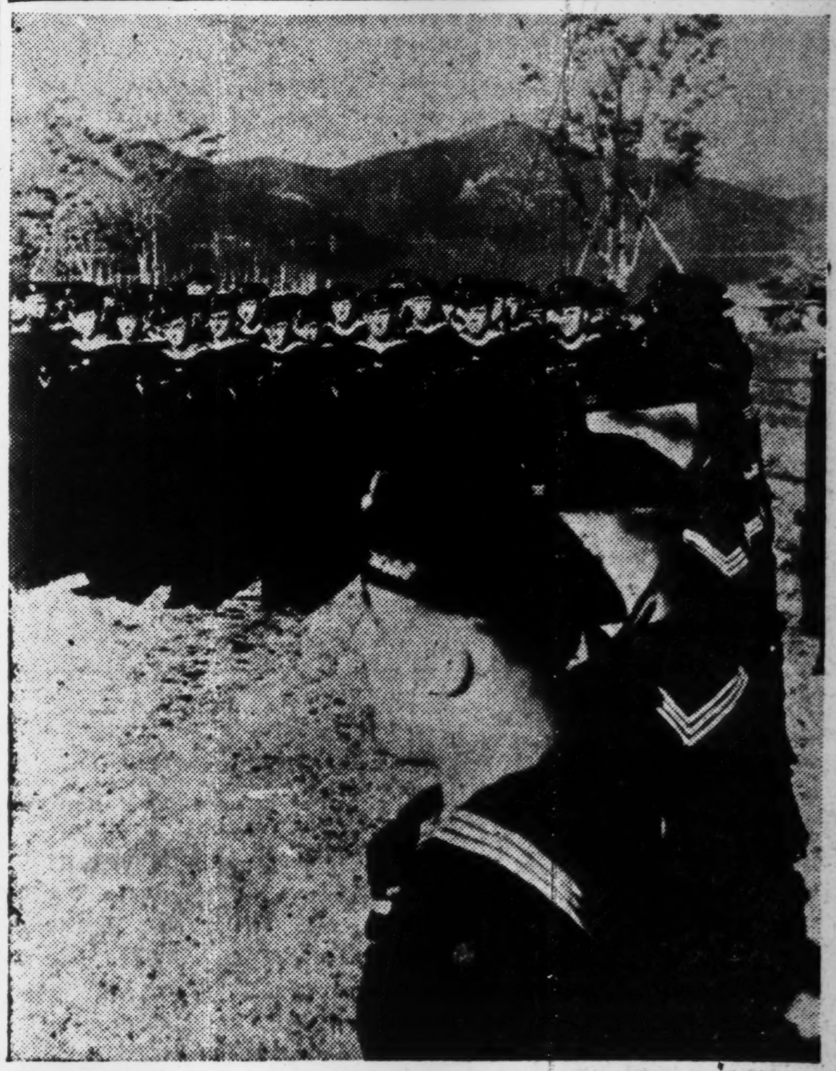
REICH CRUISER ARRIVES IN JAPAN MANIFESTING CLOSE JOINT OPERATION

Outsmarted Enemy Fleets



Crew of the German auxiliary cruiser Thor whose arrival in Yokohama early in October last year after achieving splendid results while on its way to Japan was revealed on Tuesday.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Thor's Arrival at Yokohama Shows No Waters Controlled by Foe

REVEALED BY NAVY

Sank or Captured 8 Anti-Axis Vessels Before Making Port in October, 1942

The safe arrival of the German auxiliary cruiser Thor in Japan is a good instance of the fact that the anti-Axis camp has not been able to secure complete sea power in any ocean of the world, it was declared in a statement issued by the Navy Ministry authorities at 5 p.m. Tuesday.

On its way to Japan the German cruiser sank or captured eight anti-Axis merchantmen aggregating about 100,000 tons. The cruiser arrived at Yokohama early in October last year.

The statement, given out in the form of a talk to the press, said:

"Germany and Japan are continuing the joint prosecution of war mainly through contact by sea because of geographical relations. The joint prosecution through contact by sea is rooted in the common interests of the two countries. The fleets of Germany and Japan are securing immense results in all the seas of the world.

Enemy Hit Hard

"While the Japanese Navy is destroying the principal naval strength of the anti-Axis nations by sinking or wrecking their capital ships and aircraft-carriers, the Reich Navy is concentrating on the destruction of enemy commercial shipping. Both in the Pacific and Atlantic the United States and Britain have received serious blows from appalling losses in warships and merchant ships. The anti-Axis camp has not been able to secure absolute sea power in any water of the world and is unable to eliminate the menace to their sea traffic or to prevent the German or Japanese Navy from operating with deadly effect in seas far distant from their own waters. The safe arrival of the German auxiliary cruiser Thor commanded by Captain Gunther Gumbrich after achieving splendid war results is a good instance of that fact.

"The members of the crew of the Thor have been heartily welcomed by Japanese Government officials and people at large and are being entertained so as to be accorded an opportunity to know Japan and the Japanese as well as to rest from their long voyage, thus being adequately prepared for their new duties."

The results of the cruiser's exploits on its way to Japan follow:

1. Sank the Greek ship Tagaspicos on March 23.
2. Sank the British ship Wellpark on March 30.
3. Sank the British ship Wilsder on April 1.
4. Sank the Norwegian ship Ausp on April 3.
5. Sank the British ship Bilkpole on April 10.
6. Captured the Australian ship Nanking on May 10, which was brought to Japan.
7. Captured the Norwegian ship Herborg on June 18, which was brought to Japan.
8. Captured the Norwegian ship Madorono on July 4, which was brought to Japan.

Liaison Maintained

Japan and Germany have been carrying out joint operations adroitly and surmounting various geographical disadvantages and have been maintaining close liaison since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. For instance, a Japanese submarine called at a certain German base on September 25 last year and cooperated with Germany in Atlantic operations. Another instance was the arrival of a German auxiliary cruiser in Yokohama after sailing over a distance of scores of thousand miles. On its way to Japan the German cruiser sank or captured eight anti-Axis merchantmen aggregating about 100,000 tons.

Japan's Allies in Europe are now visited with a serious test in the European War, but are steeped in annihilation of the anti-Axis forces in the face of tremendous odds. This makes Japan feel strengthened re-

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BRITAIN IS MEDDLING IN IRANIAN AFFAIRS

Demands Posts in Police Forces, Gendarmerie

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 23.—Intrusive British officials are meddling in the domestic administration of Iran, reports a dispatch from Teheran.

It is disclosed that the telegraphic communication between Teheran and Baghdad has been placed under British censorship.

Furthermore, it is reported that a British adviser to the Iranian Police Bureau submitted proposals to the Iranian Government for the reform of the police organization and affiliations on the following points:

1. Separation of the police bureau and the gendarmerie.
2. Employment of British officers in the police forces.
3. Appointment of a British official in a supervisory post of the Iranian gendarmerie.

HSINMIN SOCIETY TO HOLD CONFERENCES IN N. CHINA

Scheduled for One Week in 4 Provinces and 3 Special Municipalities

Domei

PEKING, August 23.—The regional conferences of the Central Council of Hsinmin Society will be held for one week in the four provinces and three special municipalities in North China commencing August 26.

The conferences will be convened in order to set in motion such wartime policies of North China as the extermination of Communist influences, stabilization of the people's livelihood, increased production of vital wartime materials and the development of natural resources.

Measures will also be worked out at the conferences to spread the true intention of Japan, manifested in its new China policy among the people of North China. Meanwhile, it was learned the Hsinmin Society will dispatch several high officials to the conferences.

Stahmer Sees Shigemitsu

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at his private residence at 4 p.m. Tuesday. Both exchanged opinions on the present European situation for about one hour.

UNIVERSITY IN MILAN DAMAGED BY RAIDERS

Many Buildings Hit by Enemy Bombs

Domei

ROME, August 23.—The Sacred Heart University of Milan was heavily damaged by bombs dropped by the anti-Axis airmen running amok over Milan, according to a report received from there at the Vatican.

The University offices were completely demolished and the president's official residence, hall of jurisprudence and the great auditorium severely damaged.

On receipt of the report, Pope Pius XII dispatched a solicitous telegram to the president of the University asking after his well-being.

120 HOSPITALS REOPENED IN CELEBES BY JAPANESE

240 District Clinics Also Ready —Medical Welfare Drive Being Pushed

Domei

MACASSAR, August 23.—One hundred and twenty hospitals and 240 district clinics throughout the Celebes Island have already been reopened for the benefit of the Indonesians under Japanese administration authorities, according to the latest survey.

Simultaneously, efforts are being made for further expansion of medical facilities for the welfare of the native population.

The Japanese Administration's program for medical welfare campaign includes elaborate anti-malaria measures by reclaiming mosquito breeding marshes, by conducting medical examinations among infected persons, and by the free distribution of quinine. Accommodations in present hospitals are expected to be greatly enlarged.

Darwin Night-Raided

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—The Japanese Air Force bombed Port Darwin in a furious nocturnal raid last Saturday night and inflicted heavy damages on military installations, anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced on the following day, according to a report from Melbourne.

CHUNGKING PLEADS FOR MORE U.S. HELP

Soong Wants Yank Air Forces Be Increased 10 Times the Present Size

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 23.—Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, demanded President Franklin Roosevelt that the United States air forces in Chungking be increased to 10 times their present size, and that the air transportation between Chungking and India be at least trebled or quadrupled in its scale, at the conference following a luncheon with Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in Quebec today, reports the New York Herald Tribune.

A Reuter dispatch reports the aforementioned conference in gist as follows:

"Information regarding the new counter-offensives to be launched against Japan were given to the Chungking Foreign Minister by President Roosevelt. New concrete and scientific moves were planned at the Quebec Conference as counter-offensive measures to be effectuated against both Japan and Germany."

Claim Strategy Set

The Anglo-Americans claim that a "new, fully scientific counter-offensive" to be directed against Germany and Japan has been decided upon at the Quebec Conference, a Stockholm dispatch dated August 23 to the Mainichi reveals.

With the Quebec Conference scheduled to end with Tuesday's session, reports say that the general points in the coming anti-Axis strategy have been decided upon already by the leaders of the United States, Britain and Canada.

American reports said to be from Quebec state that after Monday's conference, a spokesman of the meeting claimed that "important strategy for the counter-offensive against Japan has been decided upon." Since this was the first official announcement coming out of the conference, various conjectures are being made concerning what the strategy was that was decided upon.

The Reuter correspondent in Quebec, as a mouthpiece for the British Government, reports a general outline of a counter-offensive through the European and East Asiatic fronts. Even supposing that to be true, numerous and great difficulties which the anti-Axis will have to face can be easily pointed out. But in view of the clamoring Soviet demand for a direct second front in western Europe, anti-Axis landings on northern France or the Belgium and Dutch areas cannot be said to be completely impossible. It can be foreseen that in case of such an Anglo-American attempt, they will concentrate further on bombing these areas and Germany.

Against East Asia, they declare they have decided upon "a new, fully scientific counter-offensive, similar to the one to be directed against Germany." But in view of the arrival in Quebec of Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, it is easy to imagine that the noise of an offensive against Japan was made to ease Chungking dissatisfaction.

America and Britain are working to tie the Soviet Union and Chungking to their camp to the end, to suck them dry of the last drop of their fighting strength. That is the point on which lies the great Anglo-American uneasiness and struggle.

Reich Is Preparing For Counter-Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

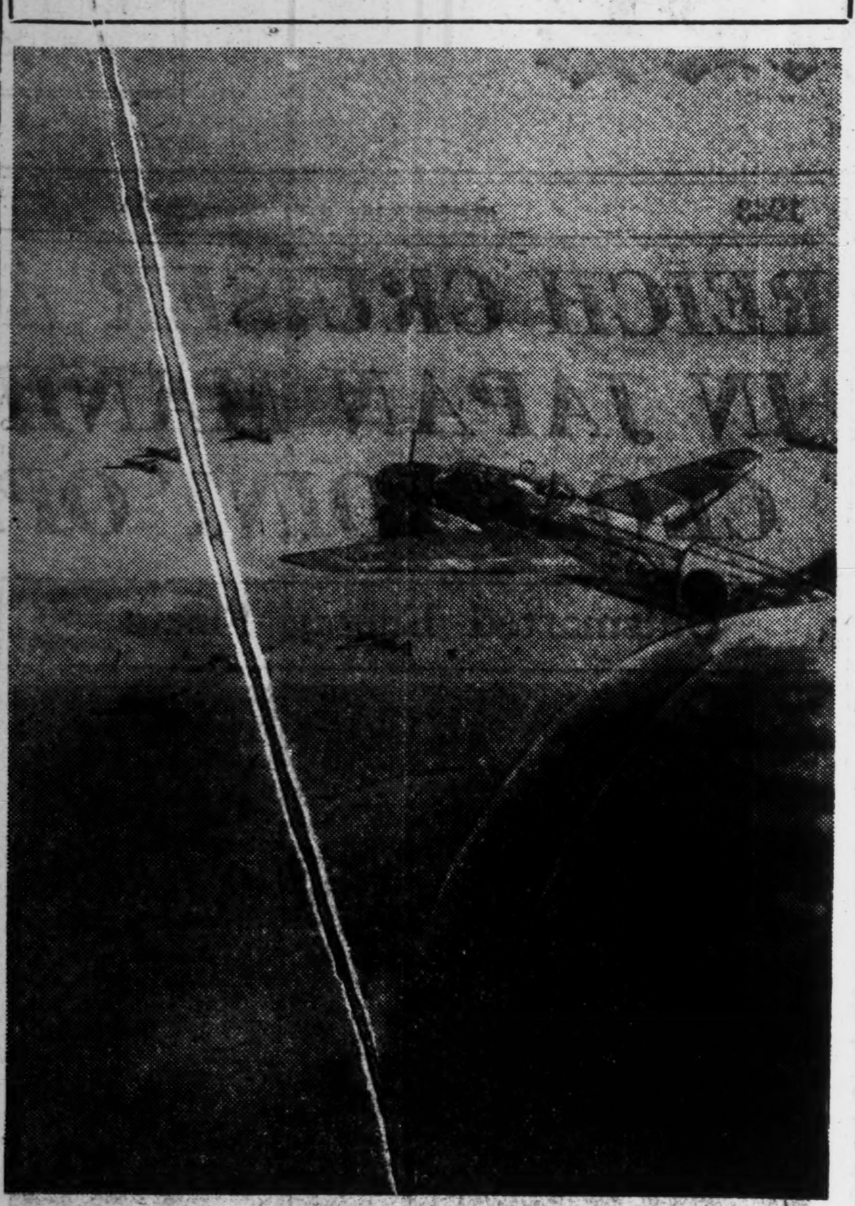
the southwestern line, the Red Army after terrific fighting with the Germans overcame the resistance of the enemy and occupied the city of Kharkov. Thus Kharkov, the second city in the Ukraine, has been set free.

"In this attack the Red Army displayed matchless gallantry, training and skilled strategy. The units which especially distinguished themselves on the Kharkov front are those commanded by Major-General Monogalov, Lieutenant-General Kuryuchkinkin, Lieutenant-General Schmilov and Lieutenant-General Gaguin, the tank corps commanded by Lieutenant-General Rotomistlov and the air force commanded by Lieutenant-General Gulimov. The 33rd Infantry Unit commanded by Major-General Kozlov and the 34th Infantry Unit commanded by Major-General Kolchagin also distinguished themselves.

"I have the pleasure of expressing my thanks for the splendid campaign evolved by the officers and men under your commands for the liberation of Kharkov."

Premier Stalin's proclamation was broadcast throughout the Soviet Union from the Moscow radio station and all stations throughout the Union.

Active in Southern Skies



Planes of a unit of the hard hitting air arm of the Imperial Navy winging their way across the skies in the South Pacific on another devastating attack on the enemy.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Literary Men To Open Talks This Morning

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races of Greater East Asia.

At the same place in the afternoon, the delegates will be entertained by music and other events.

The Japan Symphony Orchestra will play a selection under the baton of Koscak Yamada, distinguished Japanese musical composer.

Kihachi Ozaki, poet, Yugure Maeda, tanka-poet, Fusei Tomiyasu, haiku-poet, Seigai Kokubu, noted composer of Chinese poems, and other poets will read their own poems.

The program will be ended by a performance of "Urashima," a nagauta dance, by Koshiro Matsumoto, Kabuki actor, accompanied by Ishiro Yoshimura and Eizo Kineya, nagauta singers.

Reich Cruiser Arrives In Yokohama Harbor

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markably. Japan is now on its way to the achievement of the War of Greater East Asia on the one hand and is rendering its cooperation ungrudgingly to its European Allies on the other hand.

The Japanese Navy now is concentrating on the destruction of the enemy main fleet, aircraft carriers and other warcraft in the Pacific area, while the German Navy is focussing its attention on the annihilation of enemy fleets in the Atlantic area. In both of these operations tremendous results have been and are being realized. Their close cooperation is not only manifested spiritually but in naval affairs over a vast expanse of waters.

Obstacles Overcome

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—The fleets of Japan and Germany, overcoming many geographical conditions, are keeping the two countries in touch on sea in areas of anti-Axis warfare into which they have penetrated. D. N. B. announced on August 24 that the German auxiliary cruiser Thor had arrived in Japan and contributed toward the maintenance of liaison between Japan and Germany.

Axis Air Force Is Intensifying Raid Activities

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ing up the same question under huge headlines on the front page, said:

"The anti-Axis air force that came attacking German territory on August 17 lost 155 planes in all. Those that were shot down in broad daylight were 109 planes but they lost 41 more in their attack at night on the northern coast and five others in a battle over the occupied area to the west the same night. The losses in airmen are estimated at 1,200. The fact that such heavy damage was inflicted on enemy raiders shows the perfection achieved by the German Army in its air defense measures."

WICHIT IS IMPRESSED

Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan and his suite of seven arrived at Fukuoka from Hsinking by way of Mukden Tuesday afternoon. While in Mukden Foreign Minister Wichit inspected the heavy industry district of that city.

He told newspapermen at Fukuoka that what struck him specially in his inspection over Manchoukuo was that Manchoukuo's industry and transportation are remarkably developed and that the intimacy and friendship of Manchoukuo and Thailand will be brought more pronounced than ever before.

GOKO ASKS AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION BOOST

Cabinet Adviser Exhorts Workers After Lecture at Imperial Palace

Kiyoshi Goko, Cabinet adviser, president of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., and president of the Army Aviation Industry Association, who had the honor of delivering the lecture on the subject "Japan's Aircraft Industry" in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor on Monday, summoned leading officials and employes of the Association at the Isetan Building, Shinjuku, Tuesday morning and emphasized the importance of the aircraft industry at the present moment. He encouraged them in this connection to devote themselves more than ever to a greater production of airplanes. All those present pledged themselves to do their utmost to meet the requirements. Mr. Goko said:

"I had the honor of delivering the lecture on 'Japan's Aircraft Industry' in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor at 10 a.m. on Monday, August 23, at the Imperial Court. This I state with awe and trepidation. This honor is the honor of all those connected with the aviation industry. You are required to exert your efforts more strenuously than ever, reawakening to your great responsibility at this momentous juncture, and to strive for the realization of development and production increase of airplanes."

Kiska Withdrawal Jolts U.S. Leaders

(Continued From Page 1)

A.P. report from an advance base in Alaska sent on Monday states of the American effort against Kiska, "In the last seven months the American forces dropped more than 4,000,000 pounds of bombs at 33 objectives on Kiska. This does not include the amount of shells fired by warship cannon."

American General Adamant

Other dispatches disclose that in spite of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters' announcement that the Kiska withdrawal took place late in July, Lieutenant-General John L. Dewitt, American West Defense Commander, still would not admit he was wrong and stubbornly continued saying, "It is thought that the Japanese withdrew on August 8."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

of East Asia, while fighting the American and British cultures.

Today's convention means that the literary men of Greater East Asia must play a vital role in the construction of Greater East Asia which is the principal aim of the War of Greater East Asia.

Indeed, it is the ultimate object of the War of Greater East Asia to create a new culture for Greater East Asia. Thus it will become clear that the War of Greater East Asia forms a sharp contrast to the warfare of America and Britain which is the most inhuman and barbaric. The American and British airmen have bombed and demolished Rome with its cultural institutions which have been treasured by people who value the world culture. It would seem that America and Britain cannot see the plain fact that by destroying cultural institutions they are destroying the foundations of their own culture. There is a great difference in the attitude of the people of Greater East Asia and the Americans and British toward war. It is to be hoped that the convention which starts today will be the occasion for clarification of the idea which is propelling the races of Greater East Asia in their war with America and Britain.

Japan, Italy to Start International Press, Radio Phone Service

Domei

ROME, August 23.—International press radio telephone service will be available between Japan and Italy every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Rome time, beginning August 31, it was revealed. On August 30, the day previous to the formal inauguration of the press radio telephone facilities between the two countries, the final test telephone conversation will be held at 10 a.m. between the Italian Propaganda Ministry and the Italian Embassy in Tokyo.

NEW AMERICAN AIR CHIEF SEES CHIANG, CHENNAULT

Stratmeyer Also Confers With Stilwell on Strengthening Position in Asia

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—In order to rebuild the tottering United States Air Arm in East Asia, Major-General George Stratmeyer, new Commander-in-Chief of the United States Air Forces in China and India, has been fervently holding a series of conferences with the anti-Axis military leaders in India and China ever since his arrival in East Asia, it is reported from New Delhi.

Stratmeyer has already conferred with Chiang Kai-shek and Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander-in-Chief of the United States 14th Air Squadron in China, in Chungking, and with Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in China, and other military leaders in India.

In a press conference here today, Stratmeyer declared: "I came here on order of the United States War Department and Chief of the General Staff General George C. Marshall to strengthen and solidify the United States air forces in East Asia. Just as Lieutenant-General Stilwell is entrusted to command the American troops in East Asia, I am vested with the duty of reorganizing the American air forces in the same area. I will do everything possible to secure more necessary supplies, equipment, planes and pilots for the air units under my command."

Famed Sportsman Dies

Domei

HSINKING, August 24.—Kingo Munakata, pioneer in the field of athletic sports in Manchoukuo, passed away at 4 p.m. yesterday at the age of 66 of cancer of the stomach while receiving treatment at the Dairen Hospital.

Hailing from Fukuoka Prefecture, he was noted for the fact that he inaugurated the Munakata Marathon Congress.

Enemy on Segra

Mainichi

LISBON, August 23.—A unit of American and Canadian troops landed on Segra Island, about 45 kilometers east of Kiska, according to a Washington dispatch. There was not a single Japanese troop to be found throughout the island. The time when the landing was effected was not revealed.

Sleeping Sickness Rampant

TANGIER.—Various tropical diseases particularly sleeping sickness are rampant in West Africa, according to reports received here.

REICH NOT FEARING FOE'S 'NERVE WAR'

Stronger Germany Will Break Terror Raids and Arise Invincible as Ever

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 23.—"We are safe against the nerve war and we have become immune against the poison, mixed at the various anti-Axis conference," writes Eugen Muendler in the Voelkischer Beobachter in defining the attitude of the German people.

In this connection, Mr. Muendler points to the role, played by certain neutral countries, which are proud of having taken refuge to the "illusion of an international world citizenship."

"They quite forget, of course, that the fight, fought by the German soldiers in the East, only secured the comfortable existence of these countries," he declared. "The parties and press in the neutral countries are now being mobilized for the nerve war. The enemy considers the moment opportune, just as in 1918, for an attack on the heart of the German people. As Lloyd George then said they hoped to win the war with "paper-bullets."

"Today, the enemy is learning day after day that Germany is not becoming weaker militarily but stronger. The air terror has not softened but has hardened the man at the front.

"This false agitation will never reach its goal. The terror will be broken and the Reich will arise more beautiful and stronger than ever before."

HIRANUMA MADE CHAIRMAN

Industrialist Given Post With Nakagawa Chamber of Commerce

The Selection Committee of the Nakagawa Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Economy on Tuesday afternoon decided to recommend as its chairman, Ryozo Hiranuma, Director of the Yokohama Oil and Fat Industry and Furukawa Electro-Chemical Industry. The vice-chairman of the Chamber is to be named by Mr. Hiranuma by the time the inaugural plenary session meets on September 2.

Simultaneously Daigoro Yasukawa, President of the Electric Machinery Control Association, was unanimously chosen chairman of the Fukuoka Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Economy by the Selection Committee of the Chamber.

Rothschild Estate Sold

PARIS.—Castle Vaux Cernay, which until its expropriation by the French state was the family possession of the Rothschilds to which also belonged a huge country estate of 600,000 square meters, has now been sold at a public auction.

NORTH LUZON TO OBSERVE NIPPON LANGUAGE WEEK

To Award Certificates, Special Prizes to Those Speaking Good Japanese

Domei

MANILA, August 23.—As one of the highlights of the Japanese Language Week which will be observed throughout the Philippines from August 25. examinations in Japanese conversation will be conducted in Northern Luzon, according to an announcement by the Japanese Military Administration here.

During the week certificates and special prizes will be given to native residents who are found speaking Japanese well.

Japanese lecture meetings and creation of chairs in the Japanese language in different schools are among other features during the week.

Language Week Start

Domei

MANILA, August 24.—Japanese Language Week, under the joint sponsorship of the Executive Commission, City Hall, and the local papers, will be observed beginning tomorrow throughout the Philippines with various colorful events.

In Manila the first day celebrations will be featured by a radio Japanese language contest at the Metropolitan theater in which contestants representing 10 district neighborhood associations in the city will participate. The program for the day also includes the presentation of prizes to the winner of the Japanese Language Slogan Contest and the contest of reading compositons written in Japanese.

It is understood the trophies and other prizes given by Chairman Jorges Vargas will be awarded to the contest winners.

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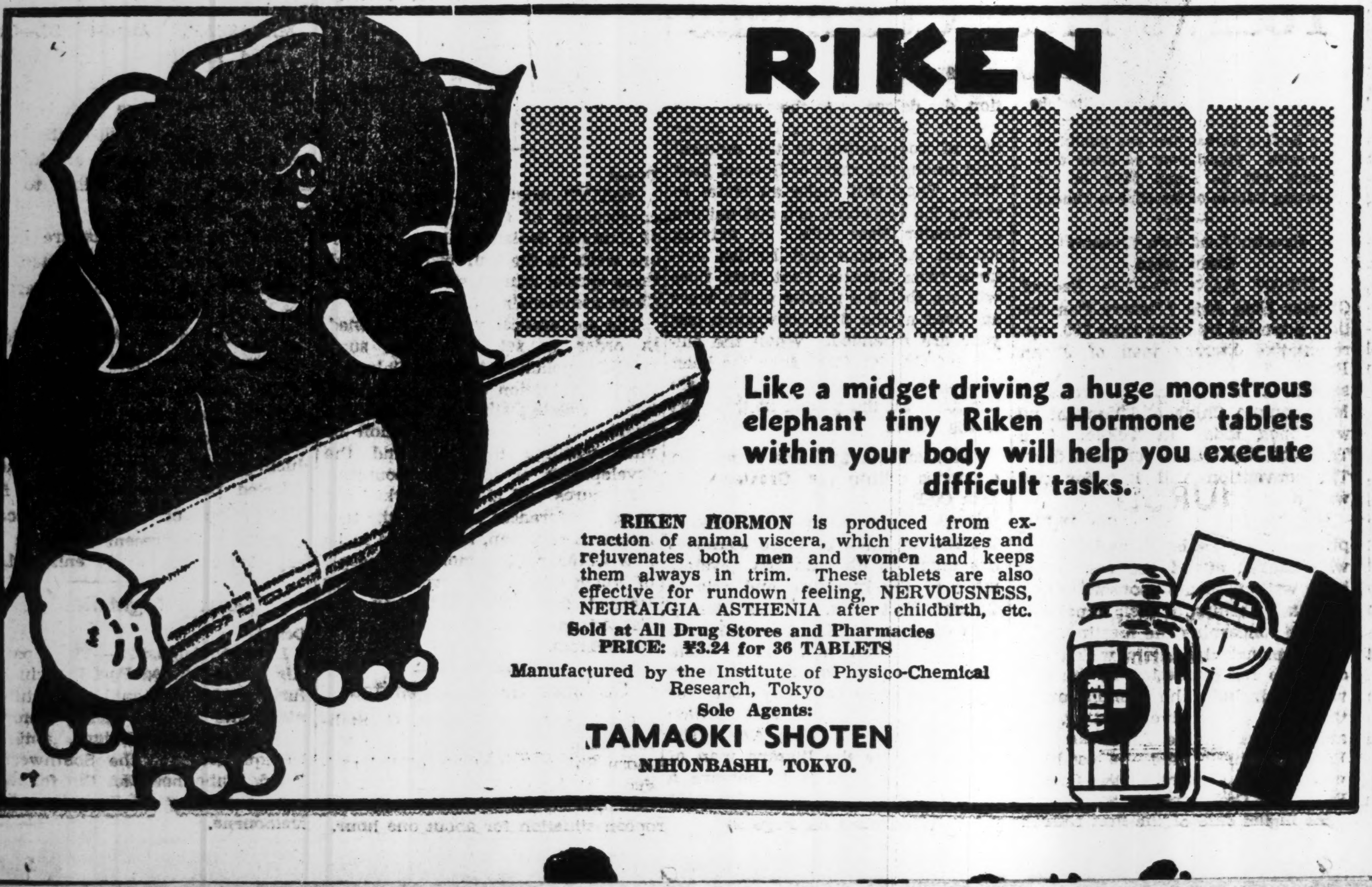

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TRIP INSTRUCTIVE, AVERS FENG CHIEH

Managing-Director of China Film Corporation Ends Visit to Nippon

"My trip to Japan this time has been solely for business reasons. However, in the short space of a fortnight I have managed to visit Nikko and Hakone, as well as inspecting thoroughly the Toho, Shochiku and Dai Nippon studios, and the Fuji Film factory. All the visits were equally instructive and very pleasant," stated Feng Chieh, adviser to the Publicity Ministry of the National Government of China and managing-director of the China Film Corporation, on Tuesday in Tokyo at the conclusion of his visit.

After his return to Shanghai, Mr. Feng said he hopes to begin work on "Sharing Fate With Each Other," which will be the first picture to be made by the China Film Corporation in cooperation with the Toho and Shochiku motion picture companies of Japan. Although nothing definite has been decided, he added it is planned to have about a fifth of the cast made up of Japanese movie actors and actresses. It is further planned, Mr. Feng continued, to make this picture one that can be enjoyed to an equal degree by both Japanese and Chinese audiences. Therefore the picture will contain scenic spots of both countries as well as Japanese and Chinese characters.

The story for the second picture scheduled to be made in cooperation with the Japanese companies, to be entitled "Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China," has not yet been completed, Mr. Feng said.

50 Pictures Produced

It was disclosed by Mr. Feng that the stupendous number of fifty-odd pictures a year, or an average of about a picture a week, is made by the three studios of the China Film Corporation, all located in Shanghai. Of this number, about 10 per cent are based on historical plays or stories while the rest are modern. This keeps the 190 actors and actresses employed by the Corporation busy the year round, he said.

In addition to the three motion picture studios, the China Film Corporation has a fourth studio, also in Shanghai, devoted solely to culture films and newsreels. These average about one, and three, per month respectively. Besides the newsreel camera-men in the Shanghai studio, 25 others are stationed in various parts of China and Manchoukuo as well as in the Southern Regions. The dialect used in all the films and newsreels is the Peking, or "mandarin" dialect.

Chinese motion pictures have for a long time enjoyed popularity in Thailand, French Indo-China, Java, Malai and the Philippines, Mr. Feng said. Last year, for the first time, two pictures of the China Film Corporation were shown in Japan, "Sai Yuki" and "Hwa Mu-lan." Another, entitled "Opium War," is scheduled to be shown to Japanese audiences in the near future. This picture, which took the unprecedentedly long time of six months before completion, has been enjoying a great success in both China and Manchoukuo. The cast includes five well-known stars, Actresses Li Shiang-lan, Chen Yuen-shan and Yun Mei-yuen, and actors Kow Cheng-fei and Wong Yin.

Culture Emphasized

"So far Chinese motion pictures have been made with entertainment the sole aim. However, from now it is our intention to make them more cultural and educational," declared Mr. Feng.

Among the plans of the China Film Corporation is establishment of a school of dramatics, in which youthful aspirants to a movie career will receive careful training.

FILIPINO VIGNETTES (VI)

By YUTAKA SHUDO

According to the history of the Bataan War, the Imperial unit advancing southward from Morong was faced with the necessity of taking Bagac by storm in order to strike at the flank position of the advance line of the American-Philippine army entrenched in Samat and Mariveles. However, the enemy too had a good reason to defend Bagac to the last, as its loss would endanger their positions in Samat. For this reason, Bagac became the first battleground as soon as the second Bataan campaign was started by the Imperial forces. And during the battle that ensued, every tree and every stick of grass in Bagac was struck down.

In August last year there was not a single house standing in Bagac—it was a complete waste land. Yet, according to the investigation made this February, there were already 350 houses, and about 2,000 people living in Bagac. Comparing the condition of Bagac in January, when I made my first visit, with that of April when I visited the same region the second time, I was surprised to find that houses beyond dispute, and even the people had increased enormously.

Photo shows the town of Bagac. (Passed by the War Ministry.)

While we were resting there for a short time before starting toward the Mariveles harbor, we saw two young men carrying a large fish more than a meter in length, which looked something like a grey mullet. They approached us and told us that they wanted to present the fish to the Japanese soldiers. It seems the people had caught about 10 of these huge fishes, because we saw them here and there on the roadside cutting them up with their native swords. The fact that these people have resumed their fishing is a proof that peace and security have come to their life.

If any one who knew Bagac only either during the war or immediately after, sees the above photo, he will be quite surprised. After the war these houses were built one by one on the burned-down sites. Seeing this we are convinced that the people trusted the Japanese soldiers so fully that they decided to take up their abodes here again.

From where we wait, we can see Mt. Mariveles serenely raising its head into the sky. And embosomed among the foothills, Bagac is about to slip quietly into a peaceful dream.

SHRINE FOR HEROES SET AT BUKIT TINGGI

Erected in Memory of Nippon Soldiers Who Sacrificed Lives in Sumatra

Syonan Sinbun

BUKIT TINGGI, (former Fort de Kock).—The dedication ceremony of the Bukit Tinggi Shrine erected in in memory of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives during the Sumatra campaign was held at the site recently. The erection of the shrine which was started in the early part of this year is now completely finished.

Natuna Isles Merged

KUCHING.—As a sequel to the recent visit of Major-General Manaki and other explorers to the Natuna Islands, a group headed by Rajah Mohamad of Midai, an isle in the Archipelago, visited Kuching in a small junk and returned courtesy to the Japanese general and others concerned recently.

The inspection and exploration by Major-General Manaki and his party of Natuna prior to its incorporation with Kuching Province caused a great repercussion among the inhabitants, resulting in the Rajah's return call.

While still in his early twenties Rajah Mohamad fought desperately against Dutch tyranny for the welfare of his people and, today, at the age of 31, he is said to be the cynosure of the islanders' admiration. All through these trying days, he was confident in his belief that "help will come from the East" eventually.

"Throughout the Dutch domination," he said "the Indonesian people have suffered from discriminatory treatment and the 2,000 inhabitants of Midai Island had been waiting anxiously for the arrival of the Imperial Forces some day."

When the Japanese party headed by Major-General Manaki came to the Natuna, the islanders were deeply impressed, particularly on learning that the group will be incorporated into Kuching Province, Rajah Mohamad declared, adding: "We are determined to do our share towards crushing the United States, Britain, and the Dutch most thoroughly and completely."

Power Plant Opens

IPOH.—The first anniversary celebration of the restoration to service of the famous Chenderoh Dam and Hydro-Electric Plant was held by the Nippon Hassoden Kaisha.

The $20,000,000 dam and power plant suffered damage during the retreat of the British forces but the necessary repairs were effected immediately on arrival of Japanese engineers and the plant began generating last June.

Speaking at a luncheon given on the occasion, H. Hosoi, Deputy Governor and Chief of the General Affairs Department, congratulated the Nippon Hassoden Kaisha on their successful year in the working of the power plant which had played such a vital role in the reconstruction program. He expressed his admiration for the small group of men who live in the remote place in order that the public as a whole might have the benefit of electricity.

Fishing Industry Pushed

SHONAN.—The Industrial Section of the Military Administration of Malai, recently established the Marine Products Experimental Station in order to develop the fishing industry of the Peninsula.

As an initial step, experts were sent to sea in boats to survey the whole of the southern area while, off Malacca coast, a fish farm was opened to breed various fishes.

Meanwhile, steps have been taken to give six months' training to Malais and Indonesians to become fishery experts at an institute attached to the Experimental Station.

Chinese Join Heiho

SHONAN—Great enthusiasm has been displayed by the local Chinese youth to join the ranks of Heiho (Auxiliary Servicemen), said the spokesman of the Oversea Chinese Association.

The spokesman declared that Chinese youth had come forward voluntarily in large numbers to enlist as Heiho during the past few weeks. Many of them passed the medical examination and were duly enrolled. This, he said, was a happy reflection of the close Sino-Japanese relations which existed in Shonan today where complete accord prevailed.

"Some Chinese Volunteered for service in the South (overseas), while the remainder are being appointed to serve as auxiliary servicemen in Shonan," he declared

It is reliably understood that officials of the Shonan Special Municipality headed by Mr. Shinozaki, who was in charge of recruitment, expressed their deep appreciation of the full cooperation shown by local Chinese, especially those who recently enlisted as Heiho.

INDO-CHINA TO BOOST CULTURAL RELATION

Establishment of New Hall in Saigon to Expedite Progress, Says Kuriyama

French Indo China is awakening to the fact that it is an important pillar in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and Japan-French Indo-China cooperation is growing, it was revealed by Shigeru Kuriyama, Director-General of the Japanese Ambassadorial Headquarters in French Indo-China, who is at present in Tokyo on official business, reports Domei.

Mr. Kuriyama arrived in the capital on Monday afternoon on his first visit home in eight months.

Interviewed at his home on Tuesday, Mr. Kuriyama declared as follows concerning Japan and French Indo-China;

"With the recent establishment of the Japan-French Indo-China Cultural Hall, the interflow of Japanese and French Indo-China culture is progressing steadly. Through the good will of the French Indo-China authorities, temporary offices of the Hall were recently built in front of the Ambassadorial Headquarters. As you know, the interflow of culture between the two nations heretofore was slight. From now on, however, I think it will go right and grow.

"Because French Indo-China is a nation dating back to pre-Han dynasty days, its culture and tradition are old. On the whole, the Annam district has been influenced by Chinese culture, and the Cambodia area by Indian. Thus, the whole nation was the melting pot of Chinese and Indian culture and so the feelings of the people are entirely Eastern. Due to this fact, there is much in Japanese music which they can understand and feel, and there is much hope for development.

"Recently, a Japanese priest of the Sodo sect named Tachibana has been studying at the Far Eastern Institute at Hanoi, invited there to study Buddhism. The interflow of culture from the Buddhist standpoint too is very good. Economically and politically, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, understands French Indo-China's role in cooperation with Japan and is bending great efforts in that direction.

"French Indo-China is determinedly holding to its policy of self-sufficiency and is succeeding steadily. Such a policy is designed to be able to supply Japanese needs."

MOHAMMEDANS, MOROS VISIT NIPPON OFFICIALS

Visitors Urged to Work for Independence of P.I. With Rest of Filipinos

Domei

MANILA, August 23.—A party of 10 representatives of Mohammedan and Moro tribes of Lanao Province in Mindanao Island, clad in colorful native dress, called on the Headquarters of the Japanese Administration in the course of their inspection trip this afternoon.

During the interview, high Japanese officials asserted that the construction of the Philippines by Filipinos is the will of the Almighty and urged the visitors to cooperate in the Philippine Independence Movement as an integral part of the Philippine population.

Responding to this address, the spokesman of the visitors expressed gratitude for Japan's support of the independence cause and promised all-out efforts for the acceleration of freedom hand-in-hand with the population of the Province. The visitors later were entertained at dinner.

U.S. LAUNCHES WARSHIP

Cruiser-Battleship, First of Its Type, Built at Camden

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 23.—The first of the six "super heavy cruisers," Alaska, now under construction in the United States, was launched on August 17 at Camden, New Jersey, says a report from New York.

The new cruiser, described as a cross between a cruiser and battleship, is the first of its type to be launched for the United States navy.

It is also the first time that an American warship has been christened after a territory of the United States.

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KARUIZAWA TENNIS IN STAGE OF FINALS

Exciting Games Are Witnessed—Sumi to Meet Kataoka for Nippon Times Cup

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 21.—The Karuizawa tennis tournament is now in full swing. With the rapid elimination of the weaker contestants, some good games have been in progress.

Two exciting matches were played yesterday in the semi-finals of the men's championship singles. In the first, Tamotsu Sumi, champion Waseda University net player eliminated T. Okazaki by the score of 6-8, 6-2, 6-2, while in the second, Kozaburo Kataoka, Tokyo Imperial University star, beat Kenzo Uhara, of Koshien Club, in two straight sets of 8-6, 6-3.

In the Sumi vs. Okazaki match, Sumi ran up a lead of 5-2 in the first set, when Okazaki changed his tactics to one of absolute attack, often rushing to the net. When Sumi came to the net, Okazaki returned fine passing shots, and gained three games in succession to level the score at five all. Sumi took one game at this stage, only to lose the next to Okazaki. Then by brilliant net play, Okazaki took the next two games to win the set at 8-6.

In the second set, Sumi played good net game and took the set at 6-2, to make the match set all.

Okazaki Steady

In the final set, Okazaki played steady tennis. Sumi again tried to come to the net, but Okazaki's passing shots and the lobbing brought the score to two games all. Sumi took the next game to lead 3-2. From this moment Okazaki looked tired out, and his more energetic opponent got the final set and match at 6-2.

The Kataoka-Uhara match in the other semi-finals of the same event also proved spectacular. In the first set, Kataoka ran up a 4-1 lead, but Uhara took the next three games to make the score four all. The next two games went one each to Kataoka and Uhara with the score five all. Uhara took the next game, gaining the lead for the first time, but Kataoka fought fiercely and captured the next three games in a reel to win the set at 8-6.

In the second set, Uhara was tired and was the weaker of his opponent throughout. He always tried to get to the net, which position is his forte, but Kataoka attacked mainly from the baseline with fast passing shots, placing the ball deep into the court. Uhara tried cutting drives and drop shots by volleying, but Kataoka's steady tennis was not disturbed and he won the match.

The following are results of other matches played:—

Men's Doubles

Quarter-finals—Ishihara-Sato beat Schutte-Neurath, 7-5; Kataoka-Harada beat Sumi-Ishikawa, 6-2; Tamai-Fukui beat Nishikawa-Asabuki, 6-2.

Semi-finals—Okazaki brothers beat Ishihara-Sato, 6-3, 6-2, and Kataoka-Harada beat Tamai-Fukui, 10-8, 7-5.

Women's Singles

Semi-finals—Miss Miyagi beat Mrs. Deppe, 6-0, 6-3; Mrs. Tanaka beat Mrs. Kochi, 6-1, 6-3.

Women's Doubles

Semi-finals — Miss Miyagi-Miss Kondo beat Mrs. Sahl-Mrs. Deppe, 6-0, 6-3; Miss Asabuki-Mrs. Tanaka beat Mrs. Lord-Mrs. Nishikawa, 6-3, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles

Second round—Mr. and Mrs. Nishikawa beat Mrs. Schmidt-Schutte, 6-4; Mrs. Tanaka-Kataoka beat Mrs. Kochi-Okazaki, 6-2; Miss Kondo-Kamisawa beat Mrs. Sahl-Soff, 6-3.

Quarter-finals—Miss Asabuki-Uhara beat Mrs. Deppe-Neurath, 6-3; Mrs. Tanaka-Kataoka beat Mr. and Mrs. Nishikawa, 6-3; Miss Kondo-Kamisawa beat Mrs. Lord-Nakamura, 6-1; Miss Miyagi-Tamai beat Mrs. Kaemmerer-Rivoalen, 6-1.

Semi-finals—Miss Asabuki-Uhara w.o. Mrs. Tanaka-Kataoka.

B Class Singles

Quarter-finals — Amakata beat Mori, 6-2;

Semi-finals—Burmester beat Yamaguchi, 6-1; Phimol beat Amakata, 6-2.

Finals—Phimol beat Burmester in two straight sets, 6-2, 6-0.

Our Struggles

(Continued From Page 6)

sympathy and assistance. The Princes, on their side, were also faced with a democratic movement within their territories which had the support of the people of British India and they wanted the help of the British Government to hold in check the popular revolt. It was in pursuance of this demand that the Indian States Bill was introduced by the Government in the Indian Legislative Assembly in September 1922, and when thrown out by the Legislature, was certified as law by the Viceroy. The culmination of this friendship was the idea of federation, an unholy alliance between the British Government and the Indian Princes, in order to thwart the mass awakening in India.

The net result of the first session of the Round Table Conference was the offer to India of two bitter pills, Safeguards and Federation. To make matters worse, the anti-Nationalist Moslems who were present at the Round Table Conference declared that they would agree to responsible Government with Federation and Safeguards, only if the communal question was decided to their satisfaction. On January 19, 1931, the Round Table Conference was adjourned sine die. The Liberal politicians seemed to be in high spirits, so satisfied they were at their own achievements in London. For the layman, the only thing they brought from across the seas was the assurance given by the Prime Minister that "steps would be taken to enlist the cooperation of those sections of public opinion which had held aloof from the Conference."

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

MALAIS AND CHINESE TRAIN AS SEA DIVERS

Salvaging Vessels Sunk in Singapore, Port Swettenham Going Smoothly

Syonan Sinbun

PENANG.—Three Malais and a Chinese have been selected to undergo a four-month course of training in deep-sea diving in Shonan at the expense of Government.

The training which has already begun will afford these youths an opportunity of taking up deep-sea diving as a profession. The training they will receive will not only qualify them for salvage work but also in building bridges and piers.

Salvage work on ships sunk in Singapore and Port Swettenham during the war is already proceeding. While no salvage work on ships sunk in Penang harbor has been started, it is understood that this will begin soon. When salvage work is carried out here, it is understood that students, now undergoing training in Shonan will take part.

Free Education Set

KUALA LUMPUR—Over 20,000 school children in Selangor are today receiving free education, thanks to the latest measure adopted by the Government in abolishing all school fees.

The idea originated with the present Governor, Lieutenant-General Shotaro Katayama—free education was started by Governor Katayama while he was Governor of Penang—who proposed free education for all children at the Governors' conference held in Shonan early in May.

With the proposal approved, Governor Katayama quickly set about with his plan. From June 1, all Malai school-children were exempted from paying fees. This system was soon extended to the remaining schools—Japanese, Chinese and Indian.

Teacher's salaries will not be affected by this measure.

Speaking Organ Formed

KUCHING—With the use of Japanese spreading into the daily life of the people of North Borneo, a Japanese Speaking Society has been formed by the teachers of nine public schools in Kuching.

The first meeting of the Society was held in the Sixth Public School recently with all men and women teachers attending. After bowing in the direction of the Imperial Palace reports by the principals of the various schools were heard and some entertainments were given in Japanese. The object of the Society is to make reports on ways of teaching the language, its study and rehearsals of songs.

In future it is expected that the general public will be allowed to join the Society on being introduced by two members.

Nippon Books Popular

KUALA LUMPUR—The Kuala Lumpur Library has established a Nippon literature section in its premises, it is announced by the Education Department.

Opened to the public this section contains a wide range of Japanese books, periodicals and magazines, including books for beginners in Japanese language.

Population Increases

MACASSAR.—The rapid development of Macassar under the guidance of the Japanese military administration is reflected in the population increase of 17,000 during the first two months of this year which is disclosed in a recent official announcement.

The population which at the end of last year was 85,000 had increased to 102,000 at the end of February this year.

Former Trengganu Prime Minister Praises Justice of Japanese Rule

Dato Wanga Scores British Tyranny, Greed, Injustice As Peasants Maltreated Through Long Years Of Anglo-Saxon's Selfish Reign

Syonan Sinbun

An eloquent tribute to the fairness and justice shown at all times by the Japanese Military Administration in Malai was paid by Tengku Sri Setia di-Raja, Dato Sri Nara Wangsa, a member of the Trengganu State Council and former Prime Minister under the late Sultan Suleiman Badaru'l-alam Shah.

The interview, secured on the eve of the return of Trengganu State together with three other north Malai States and two Shan States to Thailand, centered around the conditions that prevailed when the British ruled in Trengganu.

The 62 year-old Trengganu-born former Prime Minister recalled the time when Trengganu existed amicably under the suzerainty of Siam (old name for Thailand). The state of Trengganu had always looked up to Thailand as its overlord since the Anglo-Siamese Treaty in 1901, it came under British rule.

The Dato related that before the British came, exchange of Royal gifts was carried out between the two States, Trengganu and Siam, at periodical intervals of three years.

"We people of Trengganu used to send to the King of Siam such presents as gold and silver flowers, beautiful ornaments, camphor and rattan, of which there used to be a plentiful supply in our country. In return, the Siamese King used to send us ships from Bangkok laden with rich clothings, costly silks and huge quantities of the best rice of the land. This exchange of gifts was a token of goodwill between the peoples of the two neighboring States," he said.

Continuing, Dato Wangsa stated that Siam in those days allowed Trengganu to carry out administration and government without any hindrance. Should, however, miscarriage of justice and uprising occur in the State, an emissary would be sent down to Trengganu to investigate. Apart from this, the Siamese Government never interfered with administrative matters pertaining to Trengganu and the two neighboring peoples lived happily side by side until the advent of the British.

Questioned further, Dato Wangsa declared that he had been far happier recently under the Japanese Government during the past one and a half years than during any period under British tutelage. "The reason for this was though the British gave me a very high rank in the Royal court, that of Prime Minister, yet my heart was not happy. My people, the 'rayat' (peasants), were suffering deeply under the British yoke."

Dato Wangsa stated that every time a Malai was baulked either from obtaining employment, or land for agricultural development, his heart bled for the people.

Selfish British

"The British only kept the big appointments for themselves refusing these to the Malais," he said. "If a Malai wanted, say, 20 acres of land, a British official would ask the applicant whether the land had been inspected by a competent authority, whether Government grant had been obtained, etc. This, in short, amounted to a flat refusal."

Apart from the selfish nature of the British, he declard that they were most unjust, even not allowing the peasantry to develop their own soil on the pretext that the land was required for other purposes. In the sphere of mining too, Dato Wangsa declared that the British had monopolized all avenues, thus reaping a rich reward at the expense of the actual inhabitants of the land.

Dato Wangsa concluded by stating that just as the Siamese people previously did not interfere with their customs and religion and that even the revenue of the States was left untouched, so too he hoped would they allow the people of Trengganu to govern themselves in their own way, and to continue living according to their age-old practices and customs.

GOOD FARM OUTLOOK PREDICTED IN KEDAH

Even Governor Joins Labor Service With Peasantry to Boost Production

Syonan Sinbun

"Whenever he has time to spare, our Governor, Major-General Seiji Sukegawa, goes out to fields and he is personally engaged in farm work. Now and then we even see the Governor busying himself in setting out rice plants in a paddy-field. Inspired and spurred by his example, native inhabitants have become to follow the plough in dead earnest. This, I believe, was one of the most important factors in making our project to raise two grain-crops a year a big success, baffling all the disappointing indications." So declared Mr. Yagawa, a spokesman of the Kedah State Administration in an interview recently.

Continuing, the spokesman also pointed out that the key-note of local administration consisted in increasing staple produce and inculcating on the masses the spirit of "labor service."

In this connection, Mr. Yagawa further intimated that the Administration is exerting its utmost to encourage the local populace to plant banana trees, raise vegetables of all kinds, castor beans and cotton primarily for the stabilization of people's welfare according to a well-prepared program mapped out by the Industry Department. Especially, the cultivation of cotton has been launched on a large scale with a definite view to supplying cotton cloth to the public at a reasonable price, he said.

With reference to raising two crops a year, he said that the prospects are bright and roseate for rich harvest this year, and that now it will not be long before Kedah could provide each State in Malai with a necessary amount of rice if the increase in rice production continues at the present rates.

At Bandar Bahru District a gigantic land development plan has been worked out. It was very interesting to note that vast wild land covering some 10,000 acres is being most efficiently brought under cultivation by forest clearing. At present, over 6,000 acres have been already cultivated and upland rice and various vegetables are grown there.

In an informal interview, Abdul Rahman, Chief of Bandar Bahru District, said "for me, there is no greater joy than to see our program to increase the production of foodstuffs smoothly carried out in this locality as a result of the reclamation of waste land. There are still 4,000 acres of land to clear, but it won't take much time to complete it as we are intently working for it."

Incidentally, a speciality recently added to the list of noted products in Kedah happens to be the Japanese tea cultivated and manufactured by the Administration under the direction of a certain second-class Private, Omura, who is heralded from Shizuoka, a noted tea production center in Japan.

This Kedah tea with a mixed flavor of the Japanese and Chinese tea is really a rarity in this part of the South. The popular demand for it, therefore, is so great that a large scale cultivation of Japanese tea has been necessitated.

Poultry farming is another flourishing industry in Kedah State, turning out over 20,000 eggs a day. Consequently, eggs are obtainable at any local grocery store at a low price of 3 cents a piece.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

A part of the September bill to be presented at the Kabukiza by the legitimate group of Kabuki actors has been changed. Instead of a historical play called "The Autumn of the Kanshinji Temple," a classical drama known as "Gappo" was selected. This will be the second offering in the evening show, which will consist of "Dokucha Tansuke," "Lord Matsuura and the Drum," and a dance.

Under the name of the Kyushu Takarazuka Gekijo, a large theater formerly known as the Kyushu Gekijo, which had suspended its stage activity, will reopen on August 27 when Roppa Furukawa and his own troupe will present a program of three plays, including "Garamasa-don," Roppo's favorite play.

"Fighting Women," a new play by Matsutaro Kawaguchi, was barred from the stage by the Censorship Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Board. This was scheduled to be presented at the Teikoku Gekijo by the Shinsei Shimpa theatrical troupe next month as the feature offering. As a result, a three-act play by the same playwright entitled "Peony" will be staged. Thus, the complete program will include "Rengetsu, A Patriotic Nun," and "The Family," besides "Peony."

Four new comedies will make up the September program of the Shimbashi Embujo. They are "About The Time To Light," "Floating Flags in The Philippines," "Souls Flying in The Air," and "A Feudal Retainer," to be performed by all members of the group headed by Goro Soganoya.

The circuit showing in rural districts next month to be sponsored by the Japan Circulation Dramatic League will be carried out by three member companies of the League, namely, the Kuroganetai, Azusatai and Hogarakatai, it has been decided.

Rokuro Kitamura, veteran Shimpa player, who appeared jointly with Kikugoro Onoye, Kabuki actor of great fame, at the local Kabukiza in June and July, will be the guest player at the Kabukiza in Osaka next month. Kitamura will collaborate with Enjaku Jitsukawa, Jusaburo Bando and Kaisha Nakamura, all first-rate actors of Osaka's Kabuki circles.

At his own request, Ennosuke Ichikawa, popular Kabuki actor, has cancelled the arrangement with the Toho studio to play in the lengthy photoplay "Chushingura," or the Tale of the 47-Ronin, the production of which is being contemplated in the coming autumn;

After 50 years of hard work, Tomoyemon Otani, who is one of the leading Kabuki actors on the contemporary stage, was selected recently to head the Otani Family of the traditional Kabuki group. Since the death of Tomoyemon Otani, the Fifth, in 1873 there had been no capable players to take the place of the late actor as the head of the Otani Family. The present Tomoyemon made his name through his own efforts and has long been playing important roles in collaboration with the legitimate Kabuki actors such as Uzayemon, Koshiro, Kikugoro and Kichiyemon.

India Faces Starvation

LISBON.—India's economic life is threatened by inflation as well as starvation, according to a special report received by the London Times from Delhi. The considerable Allied and Indian war expenditures coupled with the reduced supply of goods, the rise of wages and the hoarding of foodstuffs and textiles have caused the increase of prices.

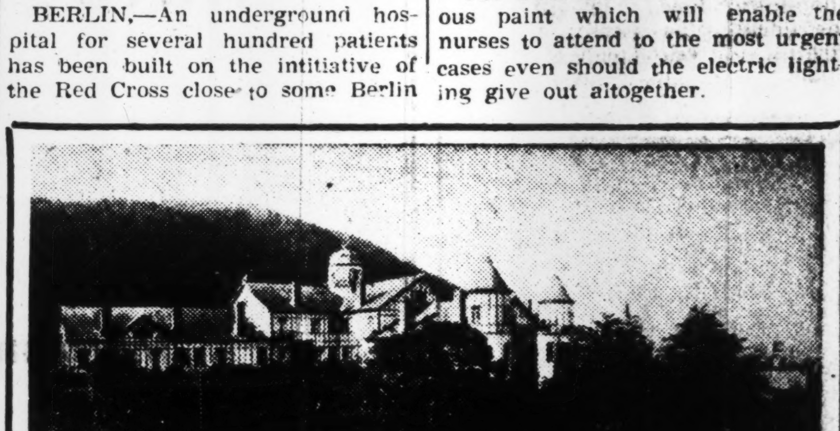
Underground Hospital

BERLIN.—An underground hospital for several hundred patients has been built on the intitiative of the Red Cross close to some Berlin hospital as protection for sick people against air raids.

The walls are covered with luminous paint which will enable the nurses to attend to the most urgent cases even should the electric lighting give out altogether.

British Labor Troubles

STOCKHOLM.—No less than 580,000 working days were lost in the first half of this year in Britain as a result of labor disputes, the Daily Telegraph reports.



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KARUIZAWA HOLDS ITS LAST CONCERT

Final Recital of Season Is Enjoyed by Both Japanese and Foreign Residents

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 20.—The last concert of this season entitled "Farewell Concert" sponsored by the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai was held last night at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido and proved to be one of the most friendly concerts this summer. It is to be noted that Professor Nadatada Yamamoto, chief of the music committee, who conducted the Karuizawa Chorus members, is to a great extent responsible for the success of this recital. The audience, including many Japanese as well as foreign residents in Karuizawa, packed the auditorium to capacity and were thoroughly delighted at the renditions.

Under the baton of Prof. Yamamoto, 30 members of the Karuizawa Chorus rendered two chorus numbers, Kiyoshi Nobutoki's "Umi-Yukaba" and Nagura's "Yamamoto Gensui," as the opening number. These two pieces were sung with profound emotion and the audience did not hesitate to give its hearty applause.

The second number was piano solo by Miss Sakae Funao, a young artist who is under Professor Leonid Kreutzer, playing three numbers by Chopin, Polonaise Op. 53, Berceuse, and Waltz in G flat major. Miss Funao revealed her excellent understanding of as well as an admirable technique at the instrument. Miss Funao was also at the piano for the chorus rendition in this concert and gave a most sympathetic accompaniment.

A Feature of Concert

A feature of the concert was violin duet played by Miss Kyoko Hani, who appeared in the first Tuesday concert of this season, and Professor Menchensky, her teacher, without accompaniment. The piece was unusual being four little suites by Gliere, Russian contemporary composer.

This pleasant rendition of teacher and pupil was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience and they received an enthusiastic applause. After a short intermission, Yoichiro Amakata, baritone, rendered three Italian semi-classic numbers, accompanied by Miss Michiyo Yoshiwara. The numbers were Tosti's La Serenata, and Ideale, and Tagliaferri's Piscatore Pussileco.

Another promising young artist, Miss Kusuko Ichiki, who is studying under Professor Joseph Rosenstock, rendered three of Chopin's pieces, including Polonaise Op. 26, Nr. 1, Etude, Op. 25 Nor. 7 and Schelzo Op. 31. She had very good temperament as a musician and the interpretation of Chopin's music was remarkable. She received a most exciting handclapping at the end of her rendition.

The closing number was two female choruses, Taki's "Flower" and Schubert's Heidenroeslein and two mixed choruses, Toselli's Serenade and J. Strauss' Le Beau Danube bleu. Professor Yamamoto, conducting these chorus numbers, fully expressed the mood of each number. Especially the last number, Le Beau Danube bleu was a masterpiece of this concert, delineating the beautiful Vienna Waltz's atmosphere. The choir members displayed a high quality of rendition. Prof. Yamamoto and the chorus members received thunderous applause from the delighted audience.

Music Notes

The Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra will offer an extra summer concert outside the series of its periodical subscription concerts, presenting a "Gay Song, Music and Dance Evening" at the Kabuki Theater, from 6:30 p.m. Friday.

Yusaku Azuma's Ballet Company, which recently called the attention of musical circles with its first presentation of a ballet creation based on the music of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, will participate in the program. The ballet will offer several selections from Delibes' "Coppelia" Ballet (Waltz; Dance of the Automatic Dolls; Czardas) and interpretations of Brahms' popular "Hungarian Dance No. 5" and Johann Strauss' "Fruehlings- Stimmen" Waltz.

Several noted singers, including Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor; Miss Takako Mikami, soprano, and Miss Sakae Kitazawa, mezzosporano, will be heard in opera selections from Bizet's "Carmen," Thomas' "Mignon," Verdi's "La Traviata," and Flotow's "Martha."

Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2" and Bizet's "Carmen" Suite will be rendered by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, which will be directed by Koichiro Kobune.

This week, a special light music program is being offered daily at the Zensen-za Cinema, Shimbashi, beginning at noon, through Friday, August 27. The Haida Brothers (Katsuhiko and Haruhiko) with their Southern Music Ensemble; Miss Yukiko Honda, singer; Ichiro Fujiyama with his musical ensemble, and several others are participating in the program.

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PRESTIGE IN WORLD OF CHINA INCREASES

Regaining of Rights Concrete Proof of Achievement Since War Entry, Lin Says

Emphasizing that the retrocession of the International Settlement of Shanghai is an additional strong testimony to the increased international prestige of China following her total participation in the War of Greater East Asia, and that it also constitutes the latest important development in Sino-Japanese relations after the signing of the Basic Treaty between the two countries, Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China, declared in a recent broadcast that the retrocession of concessions and settlements, and the abolition of extraterritorial rights are "concrete proofs of our achievement" with China's entry into the war.

The following is Minister Lin's speech:

On June 30, an Agreement was concluded with our friendly ally, Japan, for the retrocession of the International Settlement of Shanghai. This is an additional strong testimony to the increased international prestige of China following her total participation in the War of Greater East Asia, while it also constitutes the latest important development in Sino-Japanese relations after the signing of the Basic Treaty between the two countries.

In obedience to the behest teachings on Pan-Asianism of the National Father, we have from the beginning recognized the fundamental truth that China and Japan are natural friends and unnatural enemies. At the same time we also firmly believe that our ally, Japan, in her desire to manifest her love for East Asia and for herself, not only harbors no thoughts of aggression of China, but also entertains a sincerity to assist China on her path toward prosperity.

Had it not been for this determined stand at the initiation of the Peace Movement, that Movement would have rested on flimsy foundations, and its achievements may well be imagined. On the basis of this faith has sprung up our spirit of self-reproach, our attitude of modesty and self-respect, and our determination to share both comforts and hardships, both life and death.

Takes Concrete Shape

With the return of the National Government to the Capital and the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, our faith, augmented by the response from our friendly ally, has taken concrete shape and been translated into practice. It is out of this mutual faith that in the course of the past three years Japan has manifested her respect for Chinese sovereignty and undertaken the restoration of various Chinese interests.

At the present juncture when our ally has already restored to us her exclusive concessions and further led other parties concerned in restoring to us the International Settlement of Shanghai, it is opportune for me to bring the above-mentioned truth before our compatriots so that we may derive mutual satisfaction and encouragement over the occasion.

In this connection there are two important issues which I consider necessitate our cognizance. The first point is that with the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the issuance of the China-Japan-Manchoukuo Declaration, the three countries have been wielded into one body, sharing one another's joys and sorrows, comforts and hardships, life and death. This relationship has been firmly established, and all subsequent developments are but a furtherance of this truth.

Basis of Mutual Trust

The second point I wish to emphasize is that the consolidation of our sincerity provides the basis for the confirmation of mutual trust. Rather than putting the blame for any mishap on the other people, let us shoulder the blame ourselves. In the past many people have purposely sought to apply distorted views on the stand taken by workers in the peace Movement. Theirs has been a despicable attitude.

We have pointed out that the Peace Movement is but a reorientation of the People's Revolution. In making this statement are we being a little childish? Decidedly no. The uniform demand of the People's Revolution has been the attainment of independence and equality for China. The path through which this is to be realized is the awakening of the people and alliance with those peoples of the world who treat us with equality, the achievement of the unshakable unity among the East Asiatic peoples on the basis of Pan-Asianism for the expulsion of tht aggressors of East Asia, so that China may be saved and East Asia defended.

After the conclusion of the Northern Expedition, the People's Revolution, through subjective and objective influences, have unfortunately been directed along the wrong path. The Peace Movement seeks to uphold the original revolutionary spirit and to restore the original revolutionary stand. For this reason the Movement is not one seeking a temporary respite, but rather fraught with the spirit for struggle.

Entering Necessary Stage

In participating in the War of Greater East Asia, we are but entering into a stage through which the People's Revolution must pass in its struggle for its goal. In entering the war, we are seeking to shoulder the responsibility that belongs to the 450 million of our people in their task for the realization of independence and equality for China, and emancipation for East Asia, the realization of what has been uppermost in every one of our hearts these past five or six decades.

Will we achieve independence and equality, with our entry in the war? The retrocession of concessions and settlements, and the abolition of extraterritorial rights are concrete proofs of our achievement. But these constitute only the primary guarantees for independence and equality, the final attainment of which still rests on our efforts, on the completion of our wartime which still rests on our efforts, on the completion of our wartime structure, on our actual manifestation of total participation in the war. Only with the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia will we attain the final goal of independence and equality.

For the opening of a new page in Sino-Japanese relationship, for the welfare of the area formerly known as the International Settlement which is to recover from its century-old wound, and for the safeguarding of the existence and independence of our nation and our people, I sincerely hope that our people will be confirmed in the faith which they have embraced since the Peace Movement so as to share both life and death, both comforts and hardships, to complete the wartime structure and to achieve the successful prosecution of the War.

Reminds of Vain Struggles

After the retrocession of the Settlement, we must recall to mind the struggles which have been made in vain during the past decades, consider the causes and effects of the present success, give thought to the assistance rendered us by our ally, and be reminded of our obligations toward her. These words are not diplomatic phrases nor empty propaganda, but a sincere and earnest appeal to our compatriots to pay regard to the facts of the situation.

It is only through self-respect that we may win the respect of other people. It is only by treating others with sincerity and politeness that we may likewise be treated. The acquisition and safeguarding of liberty and equality is not an easy thing, and it is incumbent on us to remember the National Father's behest that "we must discharge the duties of a civilized people in order to enjoy their privileges." Only with a spirit of self-reproach and an attitude of modesty and self-respect may we find in our ally a permanent partner wtih whom we may march, mutually assisting each other, on the road leading to the new era of East Asia.

Judgment on America

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section, The Imperial Headquarters

II

Having successfully solved the two great problems, namely, armed intervention of the Holy Alliance in Latin America and the southward infiltration of the Russians, and having firmly established its position in international affairs by the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine, the United States now began the expansion of her territories within the American continent. Beginning with the annexation of the State of Texas in 1845, it acquired Oregon from Britain in 1846. In 1849 New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah, which had belonged to Mexico, were incorporated into the Union, thus greatly expanding territorial boundaries. However, the expansion of territory brought in its wake the deepening of political confusion, which forced the country to face the problem of reorganization of internal affairs. The concerted manifestation of its endeavors was the great Civil War, which lasted from 1861 to 1865. The conclusion of this war was the true birth of the United States as well as the end of the policy of isolation.

Having completed internal reorganization with the termination of the Civil War, the United States followed with a northward expansion through the purchase from Russia in 1867 of Alaska and the Aleutian Archipelago. The next step was to direct its surplus political energy toward expansion overseas. However, as yet lacking in sufficient military power to cope with the nations of Europe, attention was turned to encroachment on the comparatively defenseless islands of the Pacific and on Latin America. In the Pacific areas it repeatedly perpetrated dastardly acts, such as the conquest of Hawaii; the forcible acquisition of the Philippines and Guam from Spain in 1898; and the division of Samoa with Germany in the following year, 1899. In the case of Latin America, having launched an armed intervention in the Mexican problem, which had been under contemplation even during the Civil War, it assumed an attitude of coercion as if the Monroe Doctrine, which was nothing more than a principle for the United States alone, could be applied to both American continents.

These actions could be carried out because they did not violate the Monroe Doctrine, which had been proclaimed for the purpose of regulating relationship between Europe and the American continent, and because the victims were easy prey that possessed comparatively little power. They were not essentially imperialistic actions. Being at that time still an agricultural country, it was not highly developed as a capitalistic nation. Moreover, in the world of international finance it had belonged to the group of debtor nations. Taken as a whole, therefore, the United States was at that time in an embryonic stage of imperialism.

The Monroe Doctrine would not have supported any aggressive measures outside of the spheres provided for in its articles. In regard to Latin America, since the Doctrine was no more than a declaration intended to repulse European intervention in the affairs of the American continents, it would not have justified interference in Latin American affairs. Therefore, the aggressions in the Pacific were a deviation from the principles set forth in the Doctrine, and the armed intervention in Latin America was its extension. Both of these actions were but manifestations of a greedy desire for domination on the part of the United States.

However, although the United States was successful in its aggression in areas which could offer little resistance, it was impossible to take any open action towards colonies in other regions which had already been divided among the European powers. By that time the European powers had already reached the imperialistic stage of political development, and as they had completed the partitioning of colonies in Africa and in China, encroachments upon these was hardly possible. There was, therefore, no other alternative but to resort to a diplomatic offensive camouflaged with the usual beautiful words. These tactics were first directed against China which could offer only a weak resistance, and where, it was considered, there was still room for encroachment.

It is a well known fact that in 1899 and in 1900 the United States Secretary of State, John Hayes, issued the famous communique, directed against Japan, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France, demanding an Open Door Policy and equal opportunity in China. As will be proved in Chapter II, the communique was the public announcement by the United States of commercial aggression, which was the first step in its economic encroachment upon foreign nations. The communique issued in 1900 was clearly a diplomatic intervention in the Boxer Rising which occured in China that year.

The communique, which was issued on July 3, 1900, contained in substance the following:

The object of the President, as it had always been, was, in cooperation with other Powers: firstly, to open negotiations with Peking in order to rescue American officials and missionaries who were in a dangerous position; secondly, to extend every possible protection to American citizens and their properties in China; thirdly, to safeguard all legitimate American rights; and finally, to endeavor to prevent such lawlessness from spreading to other parts of China and to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster. Of course it was too early to anticipate measures calculated to bring about the last mentioned. . . .

In other words, the communique was a circumlocutionary threat directed against China through the medium of other Powers. Moreover, on June 10 troops were already dispatched to China in accordance with the provisions of this communique. Thus the deviation from the tenets of the Monroe Doctrine was clearly demonstrated.

Originally the Monroe Doctrine was based on the principle of balance even though it was evoked by circumstances which had left the United States no other alternative. However, in the case of China no compensation was offered in return for the demanded Open Door Policy and the equality of opportunity. In fact, not only was no compensation offered but stringent immigration laws were passed at convenient intervals prohibiting the entry of the Asiatic peoples, who had no political or economic designs on the country, into the United States. It was an appalling insult to the peoples of East Asia, and an unpardonable act on the part of the United States.

III

However, the situation in China at that time was not one to be solved by an abstract diplomatic offensive, such as was the American demand for an open door policy and equality of opportunity. Tsarist Russia had already completed its preparations for a positive military aggression and was eagerly awaiting an opportunity to absorb Manchuria, while on the other hand Japan, which considered Manchuria as its life-line, was frantically trying to thwart the Russian plans. Such a situation was a great obstacle to the United States, which contemplated the extension of its evil hands toward China, but at the same time it was also a capital opportunity. If it could only bring Japan and Russia to an armed conflict in China and thereby force these two countrties into an impoverished state, China would fall into the waiting hands of the United States without any efforts on its part. It was the finest opportunity for American diplomacy, always realistic, and for the traditional Anglo-Saxon diplomacy.

It goes without saying that the Russo-Japanese War was fought by Japan in order to secure our life line, but it also served as an excellent opportunity for the United States to extend its influence over East Asia. Therefore, calmly and calculatingly, it made plans to utilize Japan as a defensive bulwark against Russian military aggression, which was the greatest menace to China. The plan of the United States was to see how far Japan could withstand Russian pressure, and how far the warring nations could be weakened in power. With this in mind it naturally sided with Japan at the beginning of the war, but the Japanese victories over the Russian forces were entirely contrary to American calculation. Thereupon President Theodore Roosevelt proposed a peace conference, not for the purpose of benefiting Japan but in order to prolong the friction by rescuing Russia from total destruction. It was indeed a model form of intervention in East Asia, well disguised in the name of peace. And the agreement on the non-payment of war indemnity and the reduction in the territory to be ceded to Japan, which the United States succeeded in bringing about, looked as though a great success had been won for the American diplomatic offensive. However, it had not brought about the expected result.

The reason for this disappointment on the part of the United States lies in the fact that the defeat of Russia, which was thought to be a defeat only in a small corner of East Asia, proved to be an event by which Imperial Russia was shaken from its very foundation, and the United States saw that Russia could never regain her power so as to be able to cope with the rising power of Japan. Furthermore, the United States had made yet another unfortunate miscalculation, namely, the result of a war which rose out of a historical necessity could never decide the ultimate relationship between two nations. In fact, as we shall see more clearly in Chapter II, Russia steadily maintained a hostile attitude, in cooperation with Japan, toward American financial aggression against China as revealed in the lease contract of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway obtained by Willard Straight, and in the proposal for the neutralization of all the railways in Manchuria by Philander C. Knox. Thus the brilliant victories of Japan in the Russo-Japanese War proved to be an event quite beyond the calculation of the United States as well as a mortal blow to their China policy.

Thus, with Russia out of the picture, and with Germany, England, and France not in possession of sufficient power to cope with Japan in China, the United States was forced to encroachment on China by bringing pressure upon Japan. However, not possessing enough confidence to oppose Japan with military force, it assumed the usual attitude of curbing Japanese influence by means of clever diplomacy and a financial strategem which generally attends such diplomacy.

Concerning the latter, more will be said in Chapter II, but as an instance of the former, the following will illustrate my point admirably. In 1905 the Katsura-Taft Agreement was concluded between Japan and the United States, and in 1908 the Takahira-Root Agreement was concluded. As both of these agreements were the products of the suspicion entertained by the United States, who was so afraid of Japanese advance into the Pacific area after its victory over Russia, they invariably contained the reciprocal principle which was originally the guiding principle of the Monroe Doctrine.

It was in July 1905 when the Russo-Japanese War was nearing its conclusion that President Theodore Roosevelt dispatched Secretary of Navy William Taft to Tokyo to hold a conference with Prime Minister Katsura, as a result of which the Katsura-Taft Agreement, which provided that "in compensation for American recognition of Japanese superiority in Chosen (Korea), Japan should relinquish her territorial designs on Taiwan (Formosa)," was concluded. And again in 1908 the same president instructed his Secretary of State, Elihu Root, to conclude an agreement with Ambassador Kogoro Takahira, which extended the provisions of the earlier agreement to include all territories in the Pacific Ocean. This was the Takahira-Root Agreement. These two agreements were none other than a skilfully cloaked design, on the part of the United States, to avoid contact with the military power of Japan, while at the same time American financial domination in China was accomplished by taking advantage of the impoverished state of Japan's finance.

With the exception of these two agreements, America's East Asia policy, from the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War to the outbreak of the first World War, was confined to a series of financial strategems. As a rule, the United States has always made important declarations whenever it was faced with dangers, or when it has failed in its diplomatic policies, but when immersed in some financial schemes, it has always made it a policy to remain silent. The fact that the United States maintained a silence in its diplomatic dealings during the years between the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War and the outbreak of the first World War, was proof that it had been engaged in various financial schemings in China.

When, in 1914, the first World War broke out and Japan declared war on Germany in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the American Government stated that "the American Government shall make it her foreign policy to maintain neutrality, as we have always declared, no matter what the war situation in Europe may be. And therefore, the United States Government shall have an opportunity of recording the following concerning the intentions of Japan. . . ."

These "intentions" of Japan, as the United States put it, were: first, that Japan does not demand territorial expansion in China; second, that Japan shall return Kiachow Bay to China; third, that if there should occur important revolts or incidents within China, Japan shall cooperate with the United States before it takes any action outside of the Kiachow Bay district. These were the three demands made by the United States on Japan, being an outcome of America's desire to prevent Japan from appropriating German rights in China as a result of the World War. At the same time it makes clear the American attempts at a merciless diplomatic offensive against Japan with the full utilization of its advantageous position as a neutral country. Again in 1915, the United States made the following arrogant protest against Japan, when the 21 Articles were tendered by Japan to China:

"In regard to the particulars and the agreement concluded as the result of the negotiations opened between Japan and China, and which are still left undecided, the United States Government has the honor of informing the Japanese Government that it cannot comply with the policies of the former in regard to any agreements or plans concluded or to be concluded between the Japanese and the Chinese governments, if these agreements should encroach upon the treaty rights of the United States and of American residents in China, the safeguarding of the territories of the Chinese Republic, or upon the international policy in regard to China known as the Open Door Policy."

And yet, when war was declared between Germany and the United States in 1917 the United States proposed, and concluded, the Ishii-Lansing Treaty on January 2, as if it had forgotten the arrogant communiques which it had issued against Japan. In this treaty, the United States extracted from Japan a promise to respect the Open Door Policy and the equality of opportunity in China, and as compensation it agreed to "recognize Japan's special interests in China, particularly in the districts adjacent to the Japanese territories," thus recognizing for the first time Japan's position in East Asia.

However, even this treaty revealed openly the opportunism of American diplomacy varied according to the circumstances; it was not a treaty born of the sincere desires of the American government. That is why the treaty was doomed to be cast aside, like so much wastepaper, at the Washington Conference. Furthermore, as it was rightly called the "Monroe Doctrine in East Asia" in Japanese circles, the treaty was nothing but a public recognition of Japan's real power in China. Moreover, as "special interest" does not convey as much power as "paramount interest" in the diplomatic jargon, it could not be called an unreserved recognition of Japan's real power in China, particularly in Manchoukuo. And even so, as it was concluded out of American opportunism, a compensation being demanded, it exposed again the capitalistic diplomatic policy of the United States.

(To Be Continued)

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Published by
THE ASIA STATISTICS CO., SHANGHAI

Tokyo Office:
Totaku Bldg.,
Tokyo
(Tel.: 57-0493)

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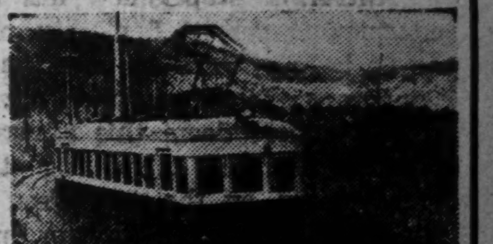

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1943

The 'Third Front' Fantasy

A discrepancy of views in the Anglo-American camp as to where to proceed seems to have been the chief motivating cause of the present Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Quebec. Whenever some unexpected development in the war situation, or serious disagreement in their respective plans of campaign, has arisen, these two gentlemen go into conference. Many conjectures as to the object of the present parley, have been made but discussion of the Italian problem on which they had been building such pinnacled castles in the air only to have them fade in the light of realities and their delicate relations with the Soviet Union, seem to be the most probable themes.

The discussions, however, cannot be proceeding any too smoothly, as before any agreement has been announced and while the conference is still in active sessions, the London-Washington propaganda army is trying the new "third front" bluff in an attempt to add to the significance of the conference on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

In playing up the third front idea as being the central theme of the sixth Roosevelt-Churchill rendezvous since the outbreak of the present war the inspired propagandists of London and Washington are not unaware that no second front in the accepted sense of that term yet exists in the current global war. Obviously by referring persistently to a "third" front they intend to convey the tacit impression that the North African and Sicilian fronts constitute the second. It is interesting to note, however, that the Soviet authorities definitely refuse to subscribe to this idea. The sudden recall of Ambassador Litvinov from Washington, right in the midst of the Roosevelt-Churchill parley, may not have been a mere coincidence. Only a few weeks ago the Pravda, organ of the Communist party, published a bitter commentary on Anglo-American strategy, bluntly reminding Britain and America that nothing could be recognized as a second front which did not draw over to Western Europe and engage a minimum of from one-fourth to one-third of the entire German land forces. More recently the Krasnaya Zvezda, the Red Army's organ, has actively joined in this demand.

Anti-Axis propaganda has always been conspicuous for its flexibility, and logic has never been allowed to take precedence over temporary expediency when the Anglo-American schemers deem this advisable. Therefore, it is not surprising that, greatly embarrassed by the outspoken Soviet criticisms, the Anglo-American propagandists have thought up the brilliant scheme of announcing to the world that a third front will be opened as a result of the Quebec rendezvous. In thus mobilizing their propaganda armies to drown out the insistent demand for an authentic second front, they betray nothing but their inability or lack of desire to open the second front the Soviets demand.

Be that as it may, second front or third front, it will no doubt be welcomed by Germany. The reason should be obvious. Germany has been the greatest military power in Europe since the days when Frederick the Great first organized the mighty Prussian army which enabled Germany to emerge as a unified state and established those traditions of invincibility on the field of battle which were handed down through Bismarck, von Moltke and Hindenburg to the present mighty armies, whose astounding courage and brilliant strategy in the past four years of war have proven them worthy inheritors of those glorious traditions. The German armies which marched across Poland in two weeks, penetrated the Maginot Line in one swift move, which swept the British out into the sea at Dunkirk in the west, and Serbia, Greece and Crete in the south, will welcome another opportunity to inflict a new Dunkirk upon their opponents should they attempt a third front, a front which would bring them face to face with the German armies again on their solidly defended home ground.

Primarily naval powers, Britain and America, whose battle fleets rendered them such invaluable assistance in the North African campaign, will not be able to rely on their navies in the land campaign on the mainland of Europe. On the contrary their forces will have to face the veterans of one of the greatest land powers the world has ever known.

American Daddies to the Front

Recent reports from the United States indicate that a great hullabaloo is being raised over the projected conscription of married men with children. Influential congressmen, backed by almost unanimous public opinion, are demanding that fathers who were married prior to the outbreak of the war at least should be deferred from military service. That the military authorities should be contemplating the drafting of married men with dependents, despite the intense unpopularity of such a measure, shows the extent to which the United States is being hard pressed for manpower. It may be remembered that at no time during the last World War was the United States forced to resort to such a step, but in the present war she is already being forced to scrape the bottom of the bin to collect enough men for her military requirements.

Other proofs are not lacking that the United States is suffering from a serious stringency with respect to manpower shortage. As early as March of last year, college and university enrollment in the United States had decreased by 20 per cent because of the inroads of the military conscription, while last November the Teen Age Draft Law brought even eighteen-year-olds into the maws of compulsory military service. What further shrinkage America's student population has experienced subsequently as the result can be well imagined. Whereas in Japan, college and university enrollment has not decreased, whereas students are still exempt from military conscription although of course many of them are voluntarily offering their services particularly to the Air Force, the United States in contrast has already been forced to resort to the drafting of university, college, and even high school students, deferring the actual calling to the colors in the case of only the high school students who are within a few months of graduation.

Despite these extreme measures, the needs of the military services are still far from being adequately met. Present plans call for the enrollment of a total of 10,800,000 men in the army, navy, and coast guard by the end of the current year. It may be remembered that when this figure was first announced earlier in the year, it was greeted by a chorus of protests from the industrial and labor leaders who warned that the production in the war industries would suffer an irreparable damage if so many men were withdrawn from productive activities. So serious was the opposition that Secretary of War Stimson and Undersecretary of War Patterson were forced to engage in a campaign of vigorous explanation and exhortation to convince the public that the necessary military operations demanded the creation of such a large armed force. Yet already the military experts are arguing that the armed forces must be expanded still further to 12,300,000 men while the nation is straining itself to raise even the original number. And the war is still far from over.

With the United States experiencing such difficulties in finding enough men for her armed forces, it goes without saying that she is meeting with even greater difficulty in recruiting enough men for her war industries. It is no wonder that after only a year and a half of the war, the industrial production of the United States is already beginning to fall off. The strategy of the United States demands the quick conclusion of the war while her military strength and industrial production are still near peak level. But a realistic appraisal of the war in its total global aspect reveals that there is every indication of its becoming infinitely more intensified and prolonged. There is every indication that the Americans will yet have to make vastly multiplied sacrifices while their manpower and industrial capacity have already started down the toboggan of accelerated shrinkage.

Despite the brave boasts of their professional propagandists, it is patent that the Americans will hardly be equal to the task which confronts them. Time and the painful lessons of experience will make this fact apparent even to the Americans themselves. The daddies of the children of America, confronted now with the specter of a draft which will send them to the front lines, are already beginning to get a glimmer of the truth.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

The Road to Ruin

(From the Shanghai Times)

Recent statements by high United States naval leaders stressing that the war will be long, costly and bloody lasting possibly till the year 1949, prove the growing realization on the part of anti-Axis leaders, if not among their masses, of the vast magnitude of the task they have assumed in endeavoring to defeat the Tripartite Powers. Of course, it might be argued that these seemingly frank, open and honest utterances are merely a clever propagandistic trick designed to influence public opinion in the anti-Axis nations—to cover up past blunders, serious reverses and heavy losses, as well as to prepare the public for still greater sacrifices to come and to goad the masses to further effort both on the fighting fronts and on the home front.

Certainly, secondary war developments, such as in Africa, have been cleverly exploited to create the wide-spread belief in anti-Axis countries that no matter what happened at Pearl Harbor or Singapore, at Corregidor or the Solomons, in Norway, France or Greece, the long road of continous defeats has at last turned into a road to victory, and that anti-Axis initiative and power over their Axis opponents at last have been demonstrated. A flood of such false optimism is not stemmed or diminished, nor is ardor dampened by ostensibly cautious and sober remarks such as those above. On the contrary, America's talkative admirals in this easy manner are able to acquire a thoroughly unearned reputation for farseeing, wise and capable leadership.

However, if we study closely the likely developments in future on the basis of present-day realities, we find that Washington's "gold-braided blabbermouths"—as they were once impolitely dubbed by an irate Congressman from Texas—have spoken more truth than what they probably knew or intended, and that they are better prophets than they ever meant to pretend to be. Latest news dispatches speak of slackening in American war production owing to strikes and serious shortages of vital raw materials, while manpower shortage in Britain gravely impedes the war effort there. If, as admitted, Axis strength in Europe is intact and unimpaired, so that the enemy eventually will have to face seven or eight million of well-equipped Axis troops, while Japan's potentiality is steadily growing, it is difficult to see what prospects of success a large-scale invasion of Europe could have, when the very physical prerequisites for such a gigantic undertaking are lacking.

The truth is that in hurling themselves against Europe the anti-Axis warmakers are up against stupendous forces, of which Axis armed might is but one manifestation—forces which find their expression not only in the clash of arms but penetrate deep into the causes and origin of the conflict and the aims for which it is fought. They are the forces of natural evolution of the human scheme, against which Britain and America shall find themselves utterly powerless. In choosing war as a means to subdue the Tripartite Powers the anti-Axis nations chose the wrong means. As far as Britain and the United States are concerned, the road to victory via Europe will prove the road to their own ruin.

Sinews of War

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Today, many months after the spectacular capture of Britain's "Gibraltar of the East," Japan's fighting machine stands better equipped than ever, with the vast natural resources of the occupied regions, and East Asia generally, fully organized for Japan's war needs, and Japanese ingenuity utilizing to the fullest all excess supplies to best advantage.

The huge war booty gathered in Malay, Java, the Philippines and Burma, where the enemy, despite desperate "scorched earth" tactics, left considerable war stores intact, have been put to the best use by Japanese technicians, and with production throughout the Southern Regions now fully geared to Japan's wartime requirements, there is no dearth of the "Sinews of War" in the Co-Prosperity Sphere camp.

Besides these, the huge active as well as latent resources of the more prosperous and industrially developed areas in China now aligned to the Nationalist Government in Nanking, and the well-organized industries of Manchoukuo are today being fully employed in the Greater East Asia War effort, while sea lanes between these regions and Japan proper, also Chosen and Taiwan, where war plants are pounding away night and day in the production of munitions and other war materials, are fully under the control of the Japanese Navy, so that ships can ply to and from with raw materials for Japan and war supplies to the various fronts in East Asia, absolutely undisturbed.

The Anglo-Americans, it is well to remember, attached the utmost importance to the value of these reservoirs of raw materials and to the control of the seas in these regions. They staked their all in their diplomatic offensive prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, on this alone. Their economic strategy in East Asia based on Japan.

With the boot now on the other foot, it is plain that the advantages which Japan enjoys today, not merely through access to these raw materials alone but complete control of them to the utter exclusion of the Anglo-Americans themselves from any part of these valuable supplies, are vastly greater than before the outbreak of the war in East Asia. It is also plain that Japan's arsenals can now be stocked with well-nigh inexhaustible supplies of war requirements, the while the Anglo-Americans fast exhaust theirs, due to the loss of those very eastern reservoirs of valuable raw materials on which which they had themselves depended so very considerably.

So, whichever way you look at it, it is clear that Japan is in a stronger position today to fight a major war to a successful finish than ever before. And with the spirit of the Imperial Forces as matchless as it has ever been, as demonstrated by the numerous daily deeds of dauntless courage by Japan's men, whether at sea, in the air or land, can there be any who still doubt the outcome of the War of Greater East Asia.

Approaching Crisis in India

(From the Noon Extra)

Tortured India, writhing under the iron heel of British military despotism, sees in the offing the dawn of a new day. Throughout the many decades of India's fight for freedom, never before have the chances of the realization of India's aspirations been so bright. With Subhas Chandra Bose ringing the tocsin, India is arming for the fight for freedom; and throughout the liberated areas of Greater East Asia, stalwart Indians are training and preparing for the great day when they shall march into India to free the 400,000,000 people of India and thus make complete the freedom of all of Greater East Asia.

It is not without reason that Winston Churchill is planning the creation of a separate East Asiatic command, for the danger to the Empire is real and imminent. Subhas Chandra Bose has emphasized that the only way India will obtain her independence from British tyranny is through armed force, and Bose's voice struck a resounding chord in the hearts of all the freedom loving people of East Asia.

Japan has pledged unequivocal assitance to the Indian cause. Burma has aligned herself squarely on the side of India; and throughout Greater East Asia hundreds of thousands of young fighting men are impatiently awaiting the opportunity to do their bit for the final elimination of the evil influences of Anglo-American imperialism.

Churchill is now desperately seeking a means of avoiding the certain loss of India. The Indian Army will not oppose the Indian Army of Freedom.

The East Asiatic command will be faced with insuperable problems when the fighting starts. Freedom for India is no longer a dream. It is an impending reality.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

From giving word of him
Both speech and thought turn
baffled back again:

But those who know him, God
unspeakable, unthinkable,
Straightway lay aside all fear:

That knowledge cometh not by
anxious broodings
As to deeds undone that should be
done:
Nor cometh it by self-reproachings
As to deeds done wrongly.

Fruits of Wisdom

Life is a flower of which love is the honey.—Victor Hugo.

* * *

Misery so little appertains to our nature, and happiness so much so, that we lament over that which has pained us, but leave unnoticed that which has rejoiced us.—Richter.

* * *

Great souls are not those which have less passion and more virtue than common souls, but only those which have greater designs.——Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Even beauty cannot palliate eccentricity.—Balzac.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter X

Stormy 1930

(Concluded)

At a time when the breach between the Government and the Congress appeared to be beyond repair, an enterprising British journalist arrived on the scene to try his wits. By clever maneuvering George Slocombe, representative of the Daily Herald, managed to get permission to interview Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravada Prison in Poona on May 19 and 20, 1930, with a view to ascertaining from him the conditions on which he would be prepared to call off the conditions on which he would be prepared to call off the civil disobedience movement.

Four Points

The Mahatma said that the movement could not be stopped without a definite guarantee of the 'substance of independence.' He mentioned four points as a prerequisite to suspension of civil disobedience and participation in the Round Table Conference:

1. The terms of reference to the Round Table Conference to include the framing of a Constitution giving India the substance of independence.
2. Satisfaction to be granted to the demand for the repeal of the Salt Tax, the prohibition of liquor and ban on foreign cloth.
3. An amnesty for political prisoners to coincide with the end of the civil disobedience campaign.
4. The remaining points raised in the Mahatma's letter to the Viceroy to be left for future discussion.

On June 20, Slocombe interviewed Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Acting President of the Congress, on the eve of his arrest. The Pandit substantially confirmed what the Mahatma had told Slocombe. On June 25, Slocombe drafted a statement outlining the basis for negotiations between the Government and the Congress and this statement was approved by the Pandit. The statement ran thus:

"If in certain circumstances the British Government and the Government of India, although unable to anticipate the recommendations that may in perfect freedom be made by the Round Table Conference of the attitude which the British Government may reserve for such recommendations, would nevertheless be willing to give a private assurance that they would support the demand for full responsible government for India, subject to such mutual adjustments and terms of transfer as are required by the special needs and conditions of India, and by her long association with Great Britain and as may be decided by the Round Table Conference, Pandit Motilal Nehru would undertake to take personally such an assurance—or the indication received from a responsible third party, that such an assurance would be forthcoming—to Mr. Gandhi and to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If such an assurance were offered and accepted, it would render possible a general measure of conciliation which would entail simultaneous calling off of the civil disobedience moement, the cessation of the Government's present repressive policy and a generous measure of amnesty for political prisoners, and would be followed by the participation of the Congress in the Round Table Conference on terms to be mutually agreed upon."

Transmits Message

This statement was sent by Slocombe to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. R. Jajakar, with a view to interesting them in the cause of peace. Both of them took up the matter enthusiastically and waited upon Lord Irwin for the purpose in the early part of July. They obtained permission to interview Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in prison.

On July 23 and 24 they met the Mahatma in Yeravada Prison and with his memorandum, they met the two Pandits in Naini Prison near Allahabad on July 28. The Pandits said among other things that no final word could be given without personal consultation with Mahatma Gandhi. With the Nehrus' memorandum, Jayakar again saw the Mahatma on July 21. Orders were then given for the Pandits to be taken from Naini Prison to Yeravada Prison. On August 13, 14 and 15, consultations took place in Yeravada Prison at which were present the two peacemakers, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

A joint statement was issued by the Congress leaders on August 15, stating that no solution would be acceptable to them or to the Congress which did not guarantee the following points:

1. India's right to secede at will.
2. Grant of a national government responsible to the people including control of defense and finance.
3. India's right to submit to an impartial scrutiny the so-called public debt of India.

Negotiations Fail

This statement was duly communicated to the Viceroy and on August 28, 1930, Lord Irwin sent a reply to the two peacemakers saying that he felt that it was impossible to hold any discussion on the basis of the joint statement of August 15. Thus the peace negotiations failed. The peacemakers made a further attempt by interviewing the leaders in Naini and Yeravada Prisons, but the leaders opined that there was an unbridgeable gulf between the Government and the Congress.

Soon after the final break in the negotiations, Pandit Motilal Nehru was suddenly released from prison on September 8, because he had fallen seriously ill. He remained alive for five months only, but during this period, in spite of extreme ill-health, he spent the greater part of his time and energy in trying to stiffen the movement throughout the country. During his stay in Calcutta, he also devoted much of his time to a settlement of the Bengal dispute. Immediately after the Lahore Congress, he had visited Calcutta in order to inquire into the election complaints preferred against the Executive of the Bengal Congress Committee (of which the writer was the President), by the party of the late J.M. Sengupta. He had given his verdict in favour of the former, but after his departure, differences broke out again, with the result that at the elections to the Calcutta Municipality, the two Congress groups put forward two separate sets of candidates.

Bose Wins

When the civil disobedience movement was started, two separate committees came into existence for conducting the civil-disobedience campaign in Bengal. A few months later when the election of the Mayor of Calcutta was to take place, one party put up the outgoing Mayor, the late Mr. Sengupta, while the other party put up the writer—and the latter won. These dissensions lowered the prestige of the Congress to a large extent. However, through Pandit Motilal Nehru's influence, the two civil-disobedience committees were amalgamated and other differences were patched up so that when he left Bengal in December, the prestige and strength of the Congress were restored to some extent.

On November 12, 1930 the first session of the Round Table Conference was held in London under the Chairmanship of Ramsay Macdonald, the Prime Minister. It consisted of eighty-nine members, sixteen from the British parties, sixteen from the Indian States and fifty-seven from British India. The Congress Party was of course unrepresented. After the preliminary sittings of the Conference, several committees were appointed to consider the problems in detail. There was the Federal Structure Committee with Lord Sankey as Chairman, the Franchise and Services Committee with Sir William Jowitt as Chairman, the Burma Committee with Earl Russel as Chairman, the Defense Committee with J. H. Thomas as Chairman, the Minorities Committee with Ramsay Macdonald as Chairman etc.

The fact that the representatives of the Indian States were invited to the Conference made it evident at the very outset that the British Government was anxious to bring the Indian States within the future Indian Constitution. The first step in that connection had been taken by Sir John Simon when he wrote to the British Prime Minister for an enlargement of the terms of reference with a view to including the question of the relations between British India and the Indian States. The Simon Commission also reported that the ultimate Constitution of India must be a federal one.

Federation Welcomed

The only question that remained undecided was as to when it would be possible to bring about a federation of British India and the Indian States. In the circumstances it was no surprise when on Novemer 17, at a sitting of the Round Table Conference, His Highness, the Maharaja of Bikaneer, welcomed such a federation. The whole idea had been talked over and discussed, months before the Round Table Conference met. The proposal of federation was one of the cleverest moves adopted by the British Government at this stage, and it is a pity that elderly politicians like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. R. Jayakar did not see through the game at once, though Srinivasa Sastri and M. A. Jinnah did feel suspicious toward the idea at the beginning.

The Government of India in their dispatch of September 20, had merely mentioned the safeguards, that is, the subjects that should be retained under the control of His Majesty's Government and the British Parliament. But what about the subjects that were to be within the purview of the Indian Legislature? British interests demanded that there should be a Conservative element in that body that could be trusted to checkmate the radical forces in British India. And what could be better than to bring the Indian Princes in, so that they might act as a dead weight in the Central Legislature?

This rapprochement between the British Government and the Indian Princes had begun as early as 1922 following the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to India. Faced with a Nationalist upheaval in British India, the British Government turned to the Indian Princes for

(Continued on Page 4)

Contemporary *JAPANESE POEMS*

—By ASATARO MIYAMORI—

Murano Jiro (1894-)

A graduate of the Commerce College, Waseda University, Jiro is engaged in export and import trade; and edits the Koran or "The Fragrant Orchid," a poetry magazine.

The Spring Rain

Kaze ni kiete Furutomo mienu
Harusame no
Mata hikari ori Niwa ni furitsutsu.
The breezes seemed to have carried away
The soft spring rain;
But now in the garden falling,
It sparkles again.

Misty Streets

Urokuzu no Namakeru gani Hi ni haete
Hito nagare yuku Moya no chimata wo.
The people stream through misty streets at night,
Among gay lights aglow;
Like passing shoals of beautiful fish they seem,
That through sea-water swimming go.

Peace and War

Kaku nomi ni Koi nomi shi heiwa
Tsuini arazu
Borei ni koshi Aete tatako.
Ah! Peace did not come after all,
Which we had courted longingly day and night;
Defying the enemy's gross injustice,
We now fight with all our might.

The Invincible Navy

Waga kaigun No furuite tatsuya
Amaga shita
Kakure nige oh su Wadatsumi arazu.
When our navy rises indignant,
There is no sea under the sun,
Wherein the enemy can find
Safe shelter it to shun.

News of Victory

Mi-ikusa no Kachidoki no ho Aitsugite
Ware odorokite Iru hima arasenu.
One news after another news
Of the Imperial troops' victory
Came with such swiftness, that no time
Even for wonder was given to me.

Naval Warfare

Mokunren Yori mushiro yasushi to
Kaisen ni
Kachite kaerite Shizuka naru hei.
A sailor who has returned
From naval warfare's victory
Says quietly, "The battle was
Rather easier than rigorous drill to me."

Joken Matsuda (1895—)

Joken Matsuda, a girls' school teacher, edits the Mizu-Game, a poetry magazine, supervised by the famed poet Saishu Onoe.

To the Spirits of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and the Heroes Of Attu

Minami no hate Kita no mamori no
Kami to narite
Kimi ga mitama wa Kuni to tomoni iku.
Having become mighty gods,
Guarding the southern strand,
The northern sea, your souls
Live forever with your Fatherland.

The American Gunboat

Tatakawazu Hokaku saretaru Bei
hokan
"Wake" to yu wo Tokidoki omoiidasu.
Now and again,
I recollect the American gunboat
Named "Wake" which was captured
Before it fought.

Countries like Dust

Tachi-mayoh Hokori no gotoki kuni
Aitsuide
Sensen su to iedo Na wo dani shirazu.
Several countries like wandering dust
Declared war against Japan,
One after another;
But not even their names tell I can.

Victorious Yet Modest Japan

Sora ni umi ni Kuga ni kachitari
Kachi-tsugite
Shikamo ogoranu Shibukesa wo miyo.
In air, on seas, on land,
Japan has won great victory;
Yes, she has been victorious continually,
Yet she is in modest tranquillity.

The Pacific Ocean

Takahashi Kageyasu ga Taihei-yo
wo Nihon kai to
Bankoku-zenzu ni Kakishi wa Bunka
Nannen no koro ka.
In what year of Bunka Era
Was it, pray tell me, if you can,
That Kageyasu Takahashi
Re-named the Pacific the Sea of Japan.
N.B. Bunka Era=1804—1818.

Gordon Bennett, Australian Commander, Who Escaped From Singapore

Hei wo sutete Nige-nobishi Shireikan
Kare ni areba
Make-tsuzuku koto wo Ayashimu
to sezu.
A commander of the enemy
Has deserted his troops and escaped shamelessly;
Then 'tis no wonder the enemy
Suffered defeat repeatedly.

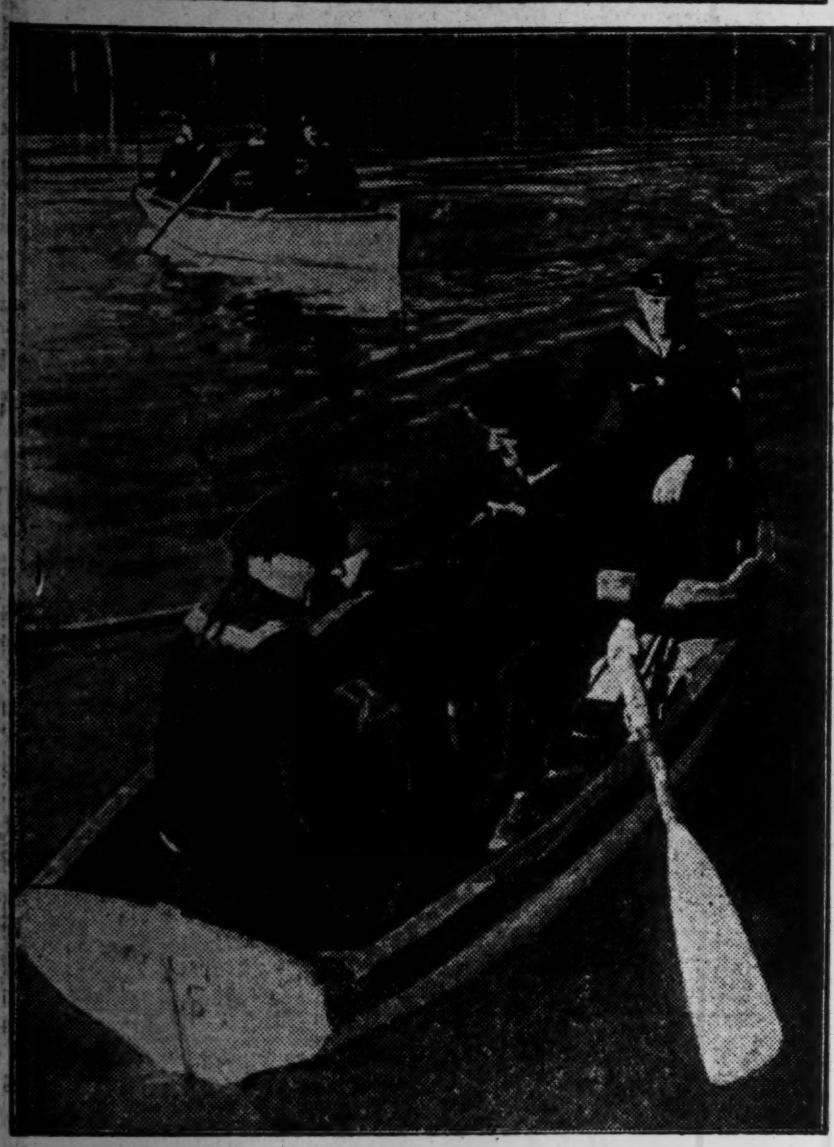
Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

No. 15,954 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1943 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 / 第三種郵便物認可 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight



TRUE TO FORM, seamen of the Reich cruiser, Thor, which visited Japan last year, enjoy their shore leave by manipulating a rowboat. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

Invincible Axis Navy Power Seen In Visit Interchange of Warships

With the naval forces of the Axis nations continuing to strike fear into the hearts of the enemy and to score brilliant results both in the Atlantic and the Pacific, another happy news comes to us in the announcement of the Japanese Navy Ministry that the German auxiliary cruiser, Thor, reached Yokohama harbor last October. A little previous to this event, a Japanese submarine had made its appearance in Germany. The German cruiser on its way to Japan had sunk or captured eight anti-Axis merchantmen aggregating 100,000 tons.

In this connection, two Navy men were interviewed by the Tokyo Shimbun and their reactions given as follows.

When the news was reported to Admiral Baron Kiyotane Abo he said, "At present the only means of contact between Japan and Germany is by sea. It is most encouraging that the German cruiser managed to slip through the enemy defense and reached Japan after achieving such brilliant results. The appearance of a Japanese submarine in Germany and the arrival of the German warship in Japan both attest to the invincible position of the Axis nations on the seven seas. Undoubtedly, the German cruiser is now active on new assignments, I pray that fortunes of war be with her always."

Rear-Admiral Kunishige Taketomi spoke as follows:

"Relations between Japan and Germany are firm and immovable. While good and bad news come from the European front, the two countries are firmly linked by air and sea. Everyone is aware of the brilliant achievements of the Axis submarines but the activities of the cruisers, which hold the key to decisive battles on the sea, are certainly worthy of note.

"I am reminded of the German light cruiser Emden in the World War I. Quite unexpectedly, I witnessed the daring activity of this warship in the Indian Ocean and was indeed astounded. Today, 33 years later, both Germany and Japan with all the wealth of scientific progress since that time are strengthening by secret methods the contact between the two nations. The people should place full confidence in the naval power of the two countries and it should not be overlooked that complete interchange of military strength and technique is continually taking place.

"War results come in waves and the tendency is to wax too jubilant over victories. We must not forget the brutal bombing of Hamburg, Rome and Milan by the anti-Axis forces. Heaven is with the righteous, and we should advance with full confidence in final victory."

Press Comments

Wednesday, August 25

MAINICHI—Soviet Patience Exhausted
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Quebec Parley

Soviet Patience Exhausted

MAINICHI—The Red Army in the last half month or so has wrested back Orel and Bielgorod and now Kharkov. From the point of view of one of the Soviet aims, that of driving the Germans out of Russian territory, the Red Army may be said to have achieved success in that it has been able to shift the front to the west to a certain extent. But the Soviet Union today is not in a position to indulge in optimism over such a spatial success. It happens that the Germans have advanced from their initial policy of deciding the issue by a series of blitzkriegs to that of a long decisive war. In order to stand up against the Germans, therefore, the Soviets must have time on their side. But the Soviets do not have the time. Premier Josef Stalin demanded the formation of a second front by the Anglo-American forces almost two years ago. Even then all he could hope from its formation was that the Red Army would enjoy more or less advantage. Today the matter is much more pressing. Soviet fighting power is likely to collapse if the second front is not formed. No wonder the Kremlin is insisting so strongly on its formation.

The Anglo-American attitude still remains lukewarm. The Soviet Union knows that the United States and Britain have side-stepped the frightful pressure of the Germans and turned it straight upon the Soviets. If now the Soviets definitely realize that the Anglo-American camp will not recompense the Soviet Union for the sacrifices she has made, they will have to take their own measures. The Soviet Government has recalled Ambassadors Litvinov and Maisky, both the biggest men in the Soviet diplomatic service, and has appointed in their places Gromyko and Gussef, names we have never heard here. We would not be much mistaken if we ascribed this action to an expression of dissatisfaction over the Anglo-American attitude on the part of the Soviet Union. We recall that in May, 1939, Molotov, who took the post of Foreign Commissar, recalled Ambassador Troyanovsky from Washington and put in his place a junior diplomat, Oumansky. At long afterward, Soviet diplomatic policy fell away from the United States and Britain.

What the United States and Britain now fear, therefore, is that the recall of the Ambassadors from London and Washington may be the prelude to some new move on the part of the Soviet Union. This is clearly stated in their press. As has often been noted, the Soviet Union is a persevering nation but even while

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON PLANES HIT AUSTRALIA IN NEW ATTACK

Port Darwin, Bachelor Brocks Creek Suffer Terrific Batterings

Continuing their attacks from the skies on enemy positions in the South Pacific, the Imperial Air Units in the area again unleashed terrific drives on Australia on August 21, shattering airfield equipment and other war facilities at Port Darwin, Bachelor and Brocks Creek.

Port Darwin Blasted

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—Japanese Air Units raided Port Darwin on the evening of August 21 causing damages to various military facilities there, said a war communique issued by the Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific issued on August 22, according to reports from Melbourne.

2 Airfields Attacked

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, August 24.—Imperial Navy Air Units, which have been daily raiding enemy bases in the South Pacific war zone, proceeded to the west coast of Australia at dawn on August 21, where they separated in two formations and attacked airfields at Brocks Creek and Bachelor.

Despite fierce A-A fire at both places, the Japanese raiders dropped heavy bombs at nine points including runways, anti-aircraft artillery positions and other military equipment.

After clearly witnessing the conflagrations which broke out at all points attacked, the Japanese planes returned to their base without suffering any losses.

78,030 TROOPS LOST BY CHIANG IN JULY

Nippon Army Issues Composite Results

Domei

NANKING, August 24.—War results obtained during July by Imperial Forces in China were announced by the Press Section of the Imperial Forces in China as follows:

1. War results:

Battles fought	1,764
Total enemy strength encountered	251,667
Chungking soldiers killed	9,467
Prisoners and those who surrendered	68,563

Principal war trophies captured: Guns 24; shells 6,461; machine-guns 187; machine-gun bullets 175,865; rifles 4,870; rifle bullets 166,710; pistols 703; pistol shots 4,663; hand grenades 9,200; bayonets and swords 725; large quantities of communication apparatus, gunpowder, horses and clothing.

Our losses: 339.

2. Activities of our Air Forces:

Learning of the plans of United States air forces in China, Japanese Air Forces forestalled them and smashed their fighting strength. They repeatedly bombed enemy airfields at Kweilin, Paochung, Lingliang, Hangyao, Chienou and others. These airfields were not only destroyed, but 47 enemy planes were shot down. Also, Japanese Air Forces cooperated with land units.

Our losses: 12 planes self-blasted.

Soviets in Algiers

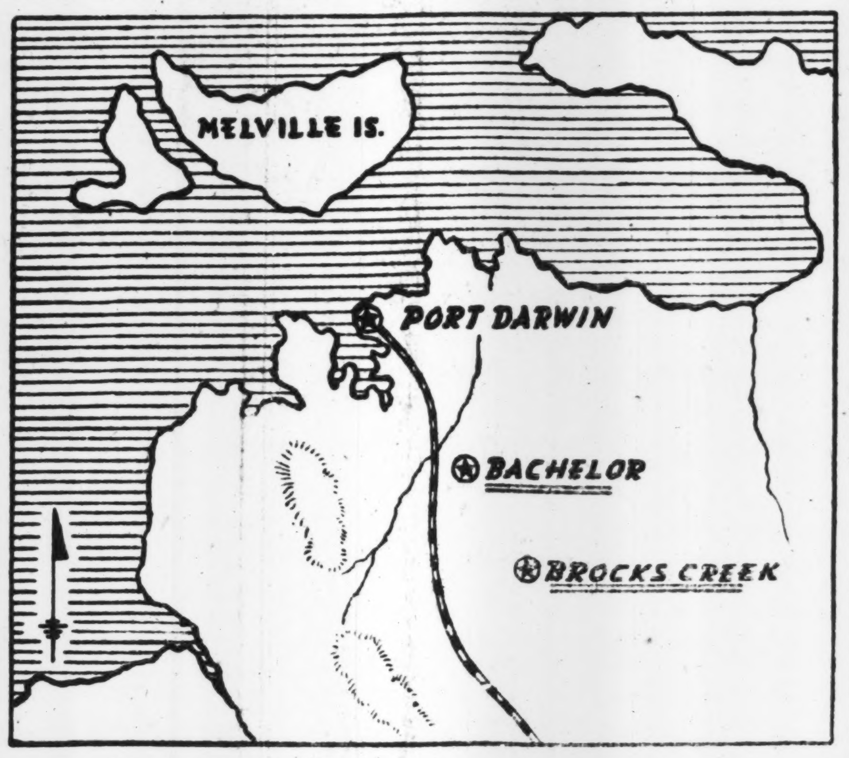
Domei

LISBON, August 23.—Not less than 60 Soviet officials have already arrived at Algiers to work in the Soviet Trade Office opened in that city recently. The arrival of such a large number of Soviet officials has caused considerable repercussion in local political circles, it is reported from Algiers.

Hoare Back in London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 24.—British Ambassador Samuel Hoare to Spain, who conferred with General Francisco Franco a few days ago, returned to London today to submit his report on the talk with the Spanish leader to the British Government, according to reports from London.



QUEBEC MEET IS CONCLUDED

Roosevelt, Churchill Issue Joint Statement --Conferees Depart

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—The Quebec Conference, opened on August 11, ended yesterday, and British and American representatives began to leave for home this morning.

War Secretary Henry Stimson left Quebec yesterday, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong and others are expected to leave the city this afternoon for Washington.

Rumor is prevalent that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles have already left together for Moscow.

Prime Minister Churchill met newspaper men after the conclusion of the conference, but nothing is known about his future plan. It is reported however that he will visit Washington, and return to London by the end of the week.

Upon conclusion of the conference, a joint statement was issued by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The statement follows:

"The military conference between the United States and Great Britain opened at Quebec on August 11 through the good offices of the Canadian Government has now been concluded. We have fully examined all military operations throughout the world in view of various developments that have risen since the conference held at Washington between the United States President and British Prime Minister in the latter part of May. Various military decisions on future operations of the navy, army and air forces of the two countries were made.

More Meets in Future

"In view of the fact that the fighting strength of the two nations are engaged in constant strategic campaigns against Axis forces in all parts of the world, it is absolutely necessary to maintain complete control of objects and methods of strategy. As the war efforts of the United States and Britain against the Axis will be expanded and intensified in the future, it will probably become necessary to hold conferences at shorter intervals.

(Continued on Page 2)

AOKI REACHES PEKING; HONORED AT BANQUET

Gives Press Interview At Japanese Embassy

Domei

PEKING, August 24.—Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, arrived at Peking this afternoon. At 6:30 p.m. he gave a press interview at the Japanese Embassy Office, and later attended a banquet given in his honor by Minister Kiyonobu Shiozawa.

Stops at Tsingtao

Domei

TSINGTAO, August 24.—Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, Kazuo Aoki, who had been visiting Nanking and Shanghai, arrived at Tsingtao this morning. After conferring with Japanese Army and Navy officers and Consulate-General representatives, he inspected the local harbor equipment and the Kanegafuchi Spinning Mills. He left in the afternoon for Peking.

ITALIAN PLANES RAID PALERMO

Two Foe Destroyers And Other Vessels In Harbor Are Sunk

Domei

ROME, August 24.—Italian bomber planes attacked the port of Palermo and scored direct hits on 11 enemy transports and three warships anchored in the harbor. It is estimated that two enemy ships totaling 9,000 tons, and two destroyers were sunk, the Italian High Command announced today.

Enemy air forces raided the neighborhood of Naples, but German fighter planes shot down three enemy planes there and two more in another locality.

Several Raids Made

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—Axis air forces carried out several raids on Palermo Sunday night, and besides inflicting heavy damage on harbor facilities, sank two ships totaling 9,000 tons and two destroyers, also severely damaging nine merchant vessels aggregating 46,000 tons and one cruiser, the German authorities announced today.

22 Planes Downed

Domei

ROME, August 24.—German fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries shot down 22 enemy planes that attacked the southern part of Italy Sunday, Italian military authorities announced.

Of the 22 planes, 13 bombers and four fighters were shot down at Naples, while two flying fortresses, two Liberator type bombers and one lightning type fighter were brought down at various points on the west coast of Italy.

ITALY BARES CONTENTS OF ROME DECLARATION

Demilitarization Measures Outlined

Domei

ROME, August 24.—The Italian Government today announced through the Stefani News Agency the contents of its proposals to the London and Washington Governments regarding the demilitarization of Rome.

The announcement said:

"The Italian Government, on August 14, notified the British and United States Governments through the Vatican and the Swiss Government of its formal proposal and declaration concerning the demilitarization of the city of Rome. Simultaneously, it informed London and Washington of the following measures:

"'1. The Italian Government has had defense establishments in Rome removed. It has ordered A-A batteries not to open fire and fighter squadrons not to conduct military operations over the city.

"'2. Italian and German forces will be removed from Rome, excepting troops engaged in maintaining public order in the city.

"'3. Rome will not be used as a railway junction for military purposes. Marshalling of military trains and loading and unloading of troops and war supplies will be stopped.

"'4. Military establishments and munitions factories will be removed from Rome'."

GERMANS START NEW OFFENSIVE ON EAST FRONT

Push Started South of Kharkov--Annihilation Battle Is Successful

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—German forces started a new offensive to the south of Kharkov yesterday according to an announcement by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today.

West of Kharkov, Soviet units made an attempt to press against German positions, but retreated after suffering serious losses in tanks. Northwest of Kharkov, the Soviet forces have also met failure during the past several days and about 800 men were taken prisoners, the communique said.

In yesterday's air battle on the eastern front, the Germans shot down 85 Soviet planes, while German losses were five planes.

198 Tanks Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today that on the eastern front, German forces destroyed 198 Soviet tanks yesterday.

2,000 Soviets Captured

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—In an annihilation operation carried out northwest of Kharkov, German forces captured more than 2,000 Soviet prisoners as well as 229 enemy tanks, 248 guns and other firearms, according to Colonel Ernst von Hammer, DNB war correspondent. In the same operation, the Red forces left about 6,000 dead behind, says the correspondent. Moreover, German rear guards operating in the city of Kharkov dealt heavy blows to the Red Army yesterday.

The Soviet forces operating in the Isyum sector, yesterday launched a severe offensive against most powerful Reich tank and infantry units and furious combats were continued from the afternoon up to midnight. The Soviets had at least 61 tanks destroyed in this operation.

West of Orel, the enemy launched small-scale offensives against German positions but were repulsed by Reich defense artillery. German heavy guns shelled enemy positions, destroying at least 25 Soviet batteries.

A new operation was started yesterday also in a sector north of the Smolensk-Vyazma motorcar highway but the Soviet attacks all ended in failure.

According to figures so far ascertained, Soviet forces lost 238 tanks yesterday in the course of hand-to-hand fights with the Germans. Moreover, the Luftwaffe destroyed a total of 12 enemy tanks.

Gas Lack Again Faced

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—New York again faces an acute gasoline famine, following temporary alleviation of the situation, according to dispatches from New York. From 50 to 60 per cent of gasoline stands have been forced to close on account of the gasoline dearth in New York City and its suburbs.

The cause of the shortage is traceable to the indiscriminate issuance of special gasoline tickets by the authorities during the summer vacation season. Many who left the city for summer resorts are unable to procure gasoline for their return trip. In such districts the precious fluid cannot be bought even at $1.00 a gallon.

U.S. Meat Shortage Looms

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—The Commission on Domestic Animals and Meat Supply in America issued the following caution yesterday with respect to the meat shortage in the United States.

"As long as meat producers do not place full trust in the government's food price control policy, the United States will in the not very distant future, face a fearful meat shortage. The present food policy of the government is not timely, but no amendments or renovations are being made. Under the circumstances the meat producers are always exposed to acute uneasiness and consequently are holding back on their work."

AMAU SPEECH FEATURES FIRST SESSION IN TOKYO OF EAST ASIAN WRITERS

Culture War as Vital As Armed Conflict-- Literature Stressed

Pointing to the vital role of literature in the construction of a Greater East Asia, President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information, today, made a stirring address before the initial meeting of the Greater East Asia Literary Conference. Reviewing the long history of British-American exploitation and oppression in this part of the world, he dwelt on the fact that these aggressors had now been driven out and that a new era was now in the making. "The construction of a Greater East Asia and creation of a Greater East Asian literature are inseparably bound to each other," he explained, expressing confidence that the delegates present would exert their best efforts in the achievement of a literature "which all peoples of Greater East Asia may justly and proudly claim as their own."

President Amau's address follows, in full:

"The first Greater East Asia Literary Conference, held here in this same hall on the auspicious occasion of Meiji-Setsu last year, achieved extraordinary success, thanks to the great enthusiasm of the representatives of all participating countries.

"It is a matter for congratulations that through your subsequent endeavors this second conference has been convened so soon. For my part, I am exceedingly delighted to have the opportunity today to express my observations on matters which, though not literary, are of general interest.

"Needless to say, Greater East Asia is now in the very midst of war. Since the beginning of the war, the Imperial Forces have occupied extensive territories of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands and construction in these areas, in the material, cultural and spiritual fields, is making steady progress. Through these victories and constructive undertakings, Greater East Asia has become united and is destined to make signal developments in the realms of economics, politics, culture and thought. Out of these developments there is sure to emerge a grand and brilliant literature of Greater East Asia.

History of Aggression

"The present War of Greater East Asia finds its sources in Anglo-American aggression. The past 300 years of Greater East Asian history has been a record of Anglo-American aggression, unshakable and unquenchable in its greed. The United States and Britain, aiming not only at the economic monopoly of East Asian resources, but also at complete political control, have constantly sought to interfere and block the path of Japan in her aspiration to realize the emancipation of East Asia. Moreover, during the Japanese-American negotiations of 1941, the United States and Britain, with the sinister motive to wipe out Japan, which bears this important mission, issued a challenge to war. Unless these perpetual aggressors against East Asia are crushed now, the people of Asia will not regain their freedom. In other words, the present war is being fought to secure Japan's own existence and, at the same time, to liberate the peoples of Asia in pursuance of the great ideal of Hakko Ichi-u, the guiding spirit of our national foundation and to enable them each to have its proper place, thus to realize on this basis a just and righteous world peace. Germany and Italy are also fighting, sharing with the people of East Asia similiar ideals and purpose.

"What, then, is the attitude of the United States and Britain? These Anglo-Saxon Powers claim that they are fighting to safeguard democracy which they uphold as their golden rule and by which they are trying to win new allies and to drag neutral countries into the war. The democracy which they advocate, however, is democracy only for the Anglo-Americans. It is a deceptive device

(Continued on Page 2)

Thai Visitors Proceed To Imperial Palace

The Thai Military Mission proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 9:30 a.m. this morning and signed their names in the Register. From there they went to the Meiji Shrine and then to the Yasukuni Shrine, where prayers were offered to the spirits of the war heroes.

HITLER CABINET IS RESHUFFLED

Himmler Is Appointed Home Minister; Other Changes Are Effected

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—A reshuffle in the Reich Cabinet was announced this afternoon by which Heinrich Himmler, Reichsleader of the Storm Troopers and Chief of the German Police, was appointed by the Fuehrer as Reich and Prussian Home Minister as well as Chief of Reich Administration in succession to Wilhelm Frick, who now becomes Reichprotector for Bohemia and Moravia.

The official announcement stated that the Fuehrer relieved Baron Konstantin von Neurath from his post in Bohemia and Moravia at the latter's request, and also added that Baron von Neurath and the new Reichprotector Frick will continue in their posts as Reichministers.

The announcement added that Hans Pfundtner, leading state Secretary in the Home Ministry, has also been relieved of his post at his own request and the Fuehrer has appointed him Minister without Portfolio.

It was further revealed that the Reich Labor Service has been removed from under the jurisdiction of the Home Minister and that Reich Labor Leader, Konstantin Hierl, has been made directly responsible to the Fuehrer, having been given the title, rank and duties of a Reichminister.

As a result of the appointment of the new Reichprotector for Bohemia and Moravia, the duties of Police Colonel Kurt Daluge, who had been filling the post as Acting Reichprotector has ended. Karl Hermann Frank, attached to the Reichprotectorate has been appointed State Minister and accorded the same rank as a Reichminister.

In personal letters, the Fuehrer expressed his appreciation to Baron von Neurath, Wilhelm Frick and other leaders, involved in the reshuffle, for their services to the German people.

U.S. Army Buys Less Wool

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—The United States Army Supply Department suddenly announced last week that there will be a curtailment in the purchase of wool products, according to Washington reports. Woollen goods dealers were notified that for the remainder of this year beginning September there will be a 50 per cent decrease in the amount of goods to be purchased by the Army.

The sudden action of the Army authorities seems to have been prompted by the recent criticism of Army expenditure by the War Production Investigation Committee of the Senate.

Time Is Against Anti-Axis

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 24.—"Time is against us," declared the News Chronicle, today, in its leader, according to reports from London.

"The dissatisfaction of the Soviet Union over the delay in opening of an anti-Axis second front in Europe is quite natural and time will never become a favorable factor to our cause," the editorial said. "The losses suffered by the Soviet forces are considerable and the Soviet Union will never be able to rise again unless we commence offensive operations on the European Continent by next year."

WANG CLARIFIES HSINMIN STAND

Chairman Sets Forth Four Objects to Be Attained This Year

Domei

PEKING, August 24.—Principles of the Hsinmin Movement to be realized during the latter half of the current year were clarified by Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission and concurrently President of the Hsinmin Society, in a statement issued today, marking the start of the second half of this year.

President Wang's statement follows:

"The Hsinmin movement is a spontaneous national movement for conforming the populace to the requirements of the war. Its objects are the enhancement of the national spirit, renovation of people's lives, unification of the nation's ideology and the adjustment of national organization whereby to muster the total strength of the nation for moral and material construction.

"The Hsinmin Society has set up the following four principles as the goals to be materialized during the latter half of the current year:

1. Extermination of Communism and reconstruction of the State.
2. Increased production and public relief.
3. Ideological clean-up.
4. Renovation of living.

Earnest Hope Expressed

"We earnestly hope that military, official and civilian circles will concentrate their total efforts on the realization of these principles, and, working with the spirit of collaboration, will achieve their goals.

"In my opinion, to have the East Asiatic peoples unite under the Greater Asia Principle and to concentrate full efforts of the nation on the prosecution of the New Citizens' Movement are the best means to resuscitate the Republic of China and to emancipate East Asia.

"Today, on the occasion of the commencement of the second half year of the Hsinmin Movement, I sincerely hope that political leaders will live up to the decided principles, thereby setting examples for the people, and lead them to spontaneous efforts. The important thing is to prosecute the policies earnestly and devotedly during the fixed period. It is to be hoped that even after the close of the period, the movement, which will have taken root by that time, will be continued with accelerated efforts."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

she is sticking to an object she is counting the expenses. And once she arrives at some definite conclusion, she wouldn't give a fig for fait accompli but will act boldly and without hesitation. Well might the United States and Britain grow concerned.

Quebec Parley

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Quebec conference around which there had been so much hullabaloo should have ended yesterday, according to schedule. What the United States and Britain discussed at this conference is not yet known but it is not difficult to guess. No doubt the World War situation following the Italian political change and the evacuation of the Axis forces from Sicily was taken up from the strategic and political angles. Then the East Asia counter-offensive and the formation of a second front in Europe were discussed, as also the Soviet demand in regard to the scond front. Political maneuvers against Europe, too, must have also been considered.

The first concern of ours is, of course, the East Asia counter-offensive. The arrival of the British military mission under Major-General Lamerbridge, the boasts of Assistant Secretary of War Patterson and British Information Minister Bracken, Foreign Minister T. V. Soong's tearful appeal and participation of Australian High Commissioner Glasgow all indicate that the war against Japan formed one of the principal themes at the conference. A counter-offensive on Burma with the end of the rainy season is quite conceivable, so that we must be on the alert.

The next question that must have sorely exercised the Anglo-American camp is the Soviet recall of her Ambassadors from London and Washington. This action on the part of the Soviets in the very midst of the controversy over the question of Premier Stalin's participation in the conference is significant. It is also suggestive that Tass has said that the Soviet Union was not participating "in view of the nature of the conference."

The fundamental antagonism in the relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union is not to be composed by a Quebec conference or Eden-Welles pilgrimages to Moscow. The two sides have entirely different and conflicting policies. When in 1936 an entente was concluded among Britain, France and the Soviet Union, a commentator said that it was a mixed family gathering of oil and water, between capitalism and socialism, pointing out the inherent weakness of such a combination in contrast to the perfectly homogenous combination of the Axis nations. The same can be said of the Anglo-American-Soviet alliance. The fundamental conflict in economic political, religious and cultural fields can hardly be reconciled. How can a mediaeval, fundamentalistic United States which even opposes the theory of evolution as anti-Christian harmonize with the "social-atheistic" Soviet Union? We need only point out that the United States was the last country of the world to recognize the Soviet Union. Britain for 17 years was the organizer of the anti-Soviet Crusade. It was also the chief instigator of Germany against the Soviets.

Premier Stalin could never have forgotten these glaring facts. The exigencies of war have made the Soviet Union ignore for the time being the fundamental conflict of interests. But seeing that the United States and Britain are unduly delaying the formation of their promised second front Premier Stalin has acted to signify his displeasure. We must be on guard against wishful thinking in this as in all matters, but we must not slight, at the same time, the political significance of the recall of Ambassadors Litvinov and Maisky.

Text of Amau Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

created solely to protect their egoistic position.

Chungking Instigated

"Now when we view their attitude toward China, we note that by instigating the Chungking regime, the United States and Britain are making it fight against Japan, aiming at the mutual injury and weakening of these two great peoples of East Asia. There is nothing that the United States and Britain desire more than to see Japan and China locked in a serious armed struggle.

"Fortunately, however, there are in China men who have risen to the demands of the hour, and under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching-wei the National Government has been quickly established and has come to cooperate with Japan. We, on our part, have taken the initiative to return, before any other Power, our special rights and privileges in China and are cooperating in the construction of the China of the Chinese. And there are today many people of China who have been through the Anglo-American intrigue and are vigorously endeavoring the construct a new East Asia hand in hand with Japan.

"Only the Chungking regime, merely an expedient tool of the moment of the United States and Britain, is, as yet, unawakened from its dream and is made to dance by the Anglo-American puppeteers. In their attitude toward the Chinese there is not the slightest sincerity. For instance, the Chinese people are still prohibited or restricted from entry, domicile and naturalization in the territories of the United States and Britain.

"Probably out of recognition of the necessity of keeping on the good side of Chungking, at least during the war, there are among the American Congressmen those who have submitted bills for the loosening of the restrictions on Chinese immigration or repeal of the naturalization law. On June 7, the House Immigration Committee rejected these bills. Other bills to revise the restrictions on Chinese immigration have since been submitted, but all these too have been turned down. In regard to these actions the New York Times declared in an editorial on June 13: "Congress has shown no progress about this problem for 61 years, and they act as if the Chinese are an inferior race. Congress should reconsider the matter in order to lessen the sacrifices of our fighting forces."

Temporary Expedient

"From the very beginning, the question of repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act was taken up not out of any love for the people of China, but as a temporary expedient to keep Chungking on the American side during the war. Therefore, even should the repeal bill ever pass, it is clear from past evidences that it will be coldly discarded as soon as it has outlived its purpose.

"That the so-called Atlantic Charter, vaunted by the Anglo-American Powers, is full of contradictions and inconsistencies in the actual circumstances has already been pointed out in all quarters. In that Charter, the Anglo-American Powers assert that they have no intention of acquiring territory by this war but on February 13 this year the American Secretary of the Navy Knox declared that the United States should occupy the Pacific islands after the war. The so-called principle of self-determination of peoples enunciated therein has reached the dead end in its application to the Indian question. Wendell Willkie, the former presidential candidate who made a tour of Europe and Asia as the special envoy of Roosevelt, says, in his book, "One World" which he wrote after his return to America:

" 'This is a war of liberation . . . . Specially here in Asia the common people and remember there are millions of them—are determined no longer to live under foreign control . . . . by our silence on India we have already drawn heavily on our reservoir of good will in the East. . . . They cannot tell from our vague and vacillating talk whether or not we really do stand for freedom or what we mean by freedom.' "

"The former Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, stated in his farewell speech to the Indian legislature in the early part of this month that the problem of India should be settled in accordance with the Acts of 1935 by provincial autonomy and thus made no reference whatever to the question of Indian independence. According to the report of the Delhi correspondent of the London Times on August 5, the Hindu Nationalists and the Moslem League bitterly criticized and attacked the speech pointing out that Indo-British relations are 'worse than ever before,' and emphasized that British policy is and has been to aggravate the differences between parties and communities.

"Not only are the Indian people who deserve all our sympathy made to suffer under the long oppression of Britain, but they are given harsh and discriminative treatment even by Britain's colonies which are supposed to be on brotherly terms with them. For instance, very strong repercussions were caused in India by the placing very recently of restriction on the rights and liberties of Indians by the government of the Union of South Africa headed by General Smuts who habitually speaks for freedom and equality. According to the London Times, a protest rally was held at Delhi in the early part of July and retaliatory action was considered, and on August 5 similar action was considered by the Indian Council of State. Very strong arguments favoring the expelling of South Africans from the Indian services and the severance of commercial relations were advanced.

"The vigorous movement for independence under the leadership of the Indian patriot, Subhas Chandra Bose, is steadily and firmly moving forward, but within India, the Indian people are oppressed politically and economically and even their culture and literature have been forced to languish under the British tyranny.

"At future Greater East Asia Literary Conferences, we shall greet the representatives of the newly independent Burma and of the Philippines which is soon to join the ranks of independent nations. But when will it be when India becomes independent and we may be able to welcome the representatives of India to this confrence? It is my firm belief that that day is not far off.

"Since the beginning of our relations with the Anglo-American Powers, there have, of course, been innumerable cases of their menacing Japan and other East Asian countries, but there has not been a single instance of our ever menacing them. In their home countries and colonies they have oppressed and excluded Japanese and other East Asian peoples, but there has never been a case of Anglo-Americans having been oppressed in any part of East Asia where they have behaved themselves arrogantly and high-handedly. Notwithstanding these facts, they not only provoked this war but are trying to spread its calamities to all parts of the world, thus completely exposing that their vaunted love of peace is nothing but a mask to conceal their inherent aggressive designs.

World Hegemony Sought

"In short, the real motive of the United States and Britain is to encroach upon East Asia, exploit East Asia and oppressively dominate not only the political and economical life of East Asia, but also its thought and culture, and further to grasp the hegemony of the world. They artfully camouflage these base motives, but it being only a camouflage they cannot escape inevitable exposure.

"In Greater East Asia there is not only among Japan, Manchoukuo and China but also among Thailand, Burma, the Philippines and other peoples a sincere compact thoroughly charged with ethical principles. There is not the slightest friction or antagonism among them. It is to be regretted that the representatives of Thailand, Burma, French Indo-China, the Philippines and other countries have not been able to attend the present conference, but the fact that the literary men of Japan, Manchoukuo and China are assembled here is indeed deeply significant.

"The present conference has many important missions to perform. The one thing which we must constantly bear in mind is the matter of joint establishment of Greater East Asia. Now, following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the influence of the United States and Britain, the aggressors against East Asia, have been completely driven out, and in this region, once again, not only in the political and economic fields, but also in the realm of thought and culture, the glory of the real Asia is beginning to radiate with a new lustre. The construction of Greater East Asia shall surely be accompanied by the creation of Greater East Asian literature and the creation of Greater East Asian literature will further solidify the unity and comradeship of Greater Asian peoples.

Great Mission Ahead

"Indeed, the construction of Greater East Asia and the creation of Greater East Asian literature are inseparably bound to each other. Of course, the countries of East Asia have each its own littrature. However, it is my expectation that while the unique features of each will have every opportunity for individual development, there will come forth a greater literature, founded upon a larger universal concept and possessing a superior technique. The war has now attained the white heat of fury. At the same time, the war between culture no less than the armed conflict is becoming increasingly severe.

"Literature is an expression of the genuine sentiment of patriotism and statecraft. In this epochal period when the War of Greater East Asia is bein prosecuted and construction is being pushed ahead in this region, it is my belief that there should naturally emerge a literature of vast and unsurpassed dimensions. I confidently hope that you will do your utmost with your superb literary talents in the creation of a literature which all peoples of Greater East Asia may justly and proudly claim as their own."

Quebec Meet Is Concluded

(Continued from Page 1)

"To announce all decisions reached at conferences will not result in benefiting fighting forces, and those decisions will be carried out in actual strategic operations.

"But it may be permitted to say that at the military conference, attention was mainly directed to the war against Japan and effective aids to Chungking. The President and the Prime Minister received and approved the planes recommended unanimously by the Joint War Staffs regarding the East Asian as well as the European fronts.

"Also concerning political problems behind strategic operations, complete agreement of views was reached. It was decided that by the end of 1943, the two Governments will hold another conference, and also that a three Power conference including the Soviet Union will be opened if possible.

"As far as the war against Germany and Italy is concerned the decisions reached at the conference will be reported in detail to the Soviet Government. Also, at the Quebec conference the relation with the French Committee of National Liberation was considered.

"The Governments concerned will issue their respective statements in the latter part of the present week concerning all these questions discussed at the conference."

Meet Newspapermen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—After issuing a joint statement on the conclusion of the Quebec conference, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill received newspapermen today.

In revealing that strategy against Japan was discussed Churchill declared:

"Strategies for a short and long war against Japan were formulated at the conference, and the results were reported to Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong."

Roosevelt declared-

"It is the people of anti-Axis nations who will execute the decisions reached at the Quebec conference, as troops alone cannot win the war. To gain victory, support of the people behind-the-guns is absolutely necessary. The people of all nations must materialize the decisions of the conference in factories, shipbuilding yards and farms. I had intimate talks with Prime Miniter Churchill on matters concerning the South Pacific, the Chungking regime, Kiska and others."

Vital Decision Said Made

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, yesterday, met in conference with Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, Australian representative Sir William Glasgow and U.S. Navy Secretary Colonel Frank Knox, according to a Quebec dispatch.

After the parley, British Information Minister Branden Bracken is reported to have declared that at the meeting, Pacific operations were studied and extremely important military decisions made.

Details are not known but a UP cable from Quebec reveals that the anti-Axis camp is planning intensification of bombings on the Japanese mainland from air bases in China and the disruption of maritime transportation within the Greater East Asia Sphere.

Counter-Offensives Likely

Both the United States and Britain are frantically propagandizing that after the Quebec parley they will open a general counter-offensive on Japan simultaneous with attacks on Germany and Italy, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi's correspondent in Stockholm in his report dated August 23.

A U.P. report from Quebec says that the United States and Britain have decided to launch a large-scale counter-offensive on Japan in the near future, and that not only will the offensive to recapture Burma be reopened, but also the counter-offensive in the Pacific area will be strengthened and part of the British fleet in European waters will be sent to the Indian Ocean.

Commenting on the foregoing report, neutral circles say that the United States and Britain will strengthen their counter-offensive on Japan to some extent for the following reasons:

1. Japan's strategic position a year hence will become to strong. This view is held chiefly in America due to its worry and impatience.

2. The Chungking regime, under heavy pressure of Japanese Forces, have to be encouraged so as to induce it to continue resistance.

3. The United States and Britain, still desiring to have both Germany and the Soviet Union collapse together, do not want to interfere in the Soviet-Reich struggle.

Point Out Difficulties

In spite of the foregoing reasons, these well-informed circles, which are opposed to such views, point out the following difficulties that would attend an Anglo-American attempt to strengthen the allegedly projected general counter-offensive on Japan:

1. The British fleet is being kept busy for the task of protecting convoys in the Atlantic. The danger of Italo-German submarines is too great and for this reason alone, too, the matter of shifting part of the British fleet to the Indian and Pacific Oceans would be difficult.

2. The United States and Britain are not in a position to ignore the stubborn demand of the Soviet Union for the setting up of a second front in West Europe. Should the Anglo-American Powers continue to ignore this Soviet demand, there would be a possibility of the Soviets suddenly changing their attitude toward the Anglo-American camp. This possibility is being hinted at by the recent recall of Soviet Ambassador to Washington Maxim Litvinov.

3. Purely from the military standpoint, too, the United States and Britain are not prepared to conduct two-front operations at present.

4. The Anglo-American camp, in an attempt to overthrow the National-Socialist regime in Germany like the Fascist regime in Italy, is desperately indulging in propaganda and inhuman bombing operations against Germany. The reason is because the Anglo-American Powers are apprehensive that Germany, overcoming the present difficult situation, will adjust her defense and resort to a powerful counter-attack again.

According to views prevailing in neutral circles, the United States and Britain will have to separate their war efforts for Europe and the Pacific in time. A simultaneous counter-offensive in Europe and East Asia would be nothing but a manifestation of the confusion of Anglo-American strategy.

May Attempt Landings

Judging from such a standpoint, the Anglo-American camp is expected to concentrate its war efforts on the European front for the present and, strengthening its bombing raids on various cities in Germany and Italy, may attempt to land on the Dodecanese Islands, Sardinia and Corsica. There is also a possibility of the anti-Axis forces attempting to invade South Italy, simultaneously landing on North Norway.

Another possibility is that of surprise landing units attempting to land on the coast of France, or that the Anglo-American troops may invade the Balkans after the suspension of Italian resistance. In case the Anglo-American forces attain success in their tactical operations, it is possible that they may advance their air bases nearer to Germany, strengthen their political pressure on Spain and Turkey and then attempt to isolate Germany.

Whether such an Anglo-American project would be attended with success is doubtful. Expert circles in neutral countries, in considering that the outlook of the war is not optimistic for the anti-Axis point out the following possibilities:

The Anglo-American side will avoid a decisive battle with the German forces as much as possible and adopt the method of attacking the Germans only at their weak points, because the German Army is still powerful. Should the Anglo-American forces dare to invade main German defense lines, they would be exposed to the danger of annihilation.

The Soviet Union, however, is urgently demanding the United States and Britain to set up a second front at once. But if the Anglo-Americans pay too large a price in West Europe, there would be no knowing what the victorious Soviets would start thereafter. This is a source of acute worry to the Anglo-American camp, and this conflict of interests will become more accentuated as the war situation progresses.

Germans Deployed From Kharkov As Colossal Fire Consumed City

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—At the time of the German withdrawal from Kharkov on August 22, Arthur Kaiser, German war correspondent and one of the last to leave the city, described in vivid detail the appalling condition in the "city of death." His report revealed today, follows:

"The impression of Kharkov as a 'city of death' struck me with poignant sharpness as we cast our last glance at the wrecked city. German forces stationed at the entrance of the city had staunchly resisted the onrush of the Soviet forces. German mortar-gun corps entrenched in the Red Square had fired heavily on the Soviet vanguards, while in the southern sector, Westphalian tank corps desperately guarded the transportation route from a tractor factory. Then again, German artillery forces had caught the main Soviet forces in a deadly cross-fire and soon mounds of Soviet corpses covered the streets.

"Meanwhile, large transportation planes rapidly removed the belongings of Kharkov inhabitants, cooperating with the German forces, behind the lines. German engineering units made preparations to destroy all important military and auxiliary plants at a moment's notice. Bridges, railways and airfields were also ready to be blown up.

"When all essential material had been removed, the city of Kharkov became one mass of flying debris and terrific detonations. All bridges and roads were destroyed as the German forces made their deployment. Far off we could still see the smoke curling upward from the ruined city."

Soviet Report Given

Domei

MOSCOW, August 24.—The Red Star, official organ of the Red Army gives in its today's issue the following picture of Kharkov after the German withdrawal:

"The Germans withdrew from Kharkov on the night of August 22 after setting fire to several hundred important buildings and warehouses. All bridges had been completely destroyed. The devastating fire was still burning fiercely throughout the city on the morning of August 23.

"Not a window pane remained unbroken in Kharkov when the Soviet forces entered the city. Most of the houses were roofless, too. There was no electric light, street car rails were red with rust, and the water system was completely disrupted."

Chile and Argentina Sign Three New Pacts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—Chilean Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez conferred today with Argentine Foreign Minister Segundo Storni on the conclusion of three new agreements between the two countries. In this connection, the following statement was issued: "The final arrangement for conclusion of three new agreements between Chile and Argentina was completed at today's conference. The new agreements, which will be signed today, are the agreement concerning the Customs alliance between Chile and Argentina, that concerning transportation and communications for the promotion of goods exchange between the two countries, and the agreement concerning roads and railways."

Toson Shimazaki

REMAINS OF SHIMAZAKI ARE LAID TO FINAL REST

Rites Held for Noted Literatus at Oiso

The remains of Toson Shimazaki, Japan's foremost literary figure were reverently laid to final rest in the peaceful sanctuary of Jifukuji Temple in Oiso, Kanagawa Prefecture, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday in the presence of the members of the bereaved family, Susumu Suzuki, representative of the Education Minister, Jotaro Kondo Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, Yukihiro Yasuda, noted painter Sanehiko Yamamoto, president of the Kaizo Publishing Company and members of the Pen Club.

On Sunday and Monday nights, informal wakes were conducted within the family circles. Preceding the burial, a copy of the September issue of the magazine Chuo-koron which contained his monumental work, "The Eastern Gate," and his beloved copy of the famous landscapes by Sesshu were placed in the coffin.

Nippon Times

Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5657, [illegible],
5959, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyopublic"
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel.
Sannomiya 3970-71.
Karuizawa, Next to Post Office Tel.
Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Envoy Recall Seen in Washington As Stalin's Move to Snub America

The sudden recall of Soviet Ambassador to Washington Maxim Litvinov is another proof of the political discrepancy existing between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers, according to an Asahi dispatch from Buenos Aires dated August 24.

In connection with Ambassador Litvinov's recall and the subsequent appointment of Andre Gromyko to the Washington post, the Asahi cable says, United States political circles commented that the U.S. Government had been aware that Ambassador Litvinov would not return to his post.

However, some well-informed circles in Washington opine that the Soviet Union, in leaving Ambassador Litvinov's duties to a Charge d'Affaires for a period of three months and a half, has revealed that it does not make much of Washington. Other quarters assert that the Ambassadorial change is nothing but a Soviet rebuff against the United States.

Might Be Own Wish

Diplomatic circles, meanwhile, opine that because the Kremlin has been demanding the formation of a second front so openly, there was no need to resort to such an indirect measure as an Ambassadorial change to express its dissatisfaction. These circles state that Ambassador Litvinov himself might probably have wanted to remain in Moscow.

According to various reports available here, this opinion is shared also by British and American diplomatic circles in Moscow, who opine that the reason for the Kremlin's recall of its envoys to Washington and London is that Premier Josef Stalin wants to keep these able diplomats at his side for advice regarding future diplomatic problems and post-war policies.

The Soviet's first concern at present is, of course, formation of a second front in Western Europe. At the same time, however, it is also keenly feeling the increasing necessity to bring about a better understanding among the anti-Axis Powers regarding present and future political problems.

The Kremlin is seriously concerned with the question of the types of Governments to be established in post-war Europe, and is hoping that they will not entertain deep-rooted hostility and uncontrollable anti-Soviet prejudices. Accordingly, Moscow is keeping a strict watch over the Anglo-American attitude toward the various refuge regimes in London and other places.

Is Source of Worry

In this connection, the method of treating the De Gaullist regime by the United States and Britain is now a source of worry to the Soviets who are afraid that this issue might lead to a wider discrepancy between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp regarding future problems in Europe. The Kremlin finds it hard to understand why the United States and Britain are still hesitating to give full recognition to the French Committee for National Liberation and why they have tried to obstruct the Soviet representative to Algiers from proceeding to his post by hesitating to issue a passport.

Behind these facts is observed the fundamental discrepancy between the Soviets and the Anglo-American Powers regarding the guiding principles for post-war political systems of various European nations.

It may be noted that the Soviets opine that the European nations should readjust themselves after the war and choose their political systems through some methods they consider most proper, expelling the interference of third Powers. They believe that by this means alone, will European nations build the foundations of secure political systems for lasting peace.

Chiang to Conscript Labor

Domei

CANTON, August 24.—The Chungking regime is now drafting a law to compulsorily recruit all males between the ages of 18 and 50 to work in various industries as the shortage of labor has become a serious question. However, it is said how much results such a drastic compulsory measure will obtain is doubtful, according to reports reaching here from Chungking.

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Publisher and Printer: ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA